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The R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal and Diploma 1929

Presentation to Charles Holden [F.] and L. G. Pearson [F.]

THE PRESIDENT, SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A., IN THE CHAIR

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, —The programme to-night contains two pleasant duties. In the first place, we have to present to the successful architects the London Architecture Medals for a building completed in the three years 1927–28–29; and we have then to present to the successful students the medals and prizes won in the annual R.I.B.A. competitions. The jury, as you all know, awarded the London Architecture Medals for 1929 to Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson, for their famous building Underground House. To our great sorrow, the senior member of that famous partnership has been taken from us; we all mourn his loss and deplore his absence to-night. But we have with us the two partners, Lionel Pearson and Charles Holden, who were responsible, with Mr. Adams, for the design of this very striking building. I saw it described by a critic the other day as the best building of the last ten years. However that may

be, it is agreed by everyone that the award is an admirable one. The building has been well illustrated in all the professional papers, and has a remarkably original plan in the form of a cross, upon which an imposing superstructure has been raised, devoid of any useless architectural ornament, and grouping together in a most satisfactory way and in a striking pyramidal form. I think the architects have been very successful by their skill in massing upon this cruciform plan and producing a structure which has pleasing proportions crowned by its great central tower. I am sure the directors of the great organisation which is so nobly housed in this building are as proud of it as we are proud of the architects who designed it.

It is now my pleasant duty to present the Medal and Diploma to these two architects.

Mr. CHARLES HOLDEN [F.]: Mr. President, my lord, ladies and gentlemen,—It is our great

regret that our late partner is no longer with us to participate in this event in the firm's history. My own association with him goes back over thirty very full and very stimulating years—so long ago, indeed, that a young architect exclaimed, when meeting me for the first time, "Are you Holden? Why, I thought you were an old, old man!" Until to-night I have managed to get through life without making a speech, and if that attack of influenza last week had not been so ill-timed, I might, too, have been able to "leave it to partner" on this occasion; but it was willed otherwise.

When we began to work on the plans for the Underground Office Building, we found it difficult to get up any enthusiasm for the site, which was very shapeless and irregular. Plan after plan was tried and discarded for its dullness, without even attempting to set it up in elevation. It was, I think, a fellow feeling for the office worker in Victoria Street that finally suggested the "short cut" across the site to St. James's Park station, and, at the risk of having the scheme turned down for making a thoroughfare of the building, it was decided to explore the possibilities of the "short-cut" plan. With the "short-cut" as the transverse axis, the longitudinal axis followed with no great effort of imagination. I remember the thrill of those two crossed lines on the paper and all that they implied: order out of chaos, a building with few corridors, perfect light and air to the offices, and a plan that could be almost said to design itself externally. The most difficult point in the cross plan is the dark centre at the crossing, but the central hall, lifts, lavatories and staircase all fell into their places very happily, with ample direct light and natural ventilation. I would like you to see the central hall on the ground floor on a sunny day.

From this time on, the building seemed to have a charmed existence, thanks to the confidence and encouragement of Lord Ashfield and Mr. Pick. I hope—and I am bold enough to think—that their confidence was justified; certainly if we have failed at any point the responsibility for failure is ours entirely. Mr. Pick, with his weekly committee of experts, was a tower of strength at all times, sweeping aside obstacles, sitting on our head when we were inclined to flamboyance, but more often giving us our head.

It has been a great adventure from beginning to end, with a delightful sense of team work everywhere.

If I may be permitted to touch on the subject of sculpture, I would like to say that I willingly accept responsibility generally for the sculpture—with due acknowledgments, of course, to the sculptors themselves. The weather, and a short memory for headlines in the Press, is already bringing the sculptures into their right relation to the building, and I do not think they need any apology.

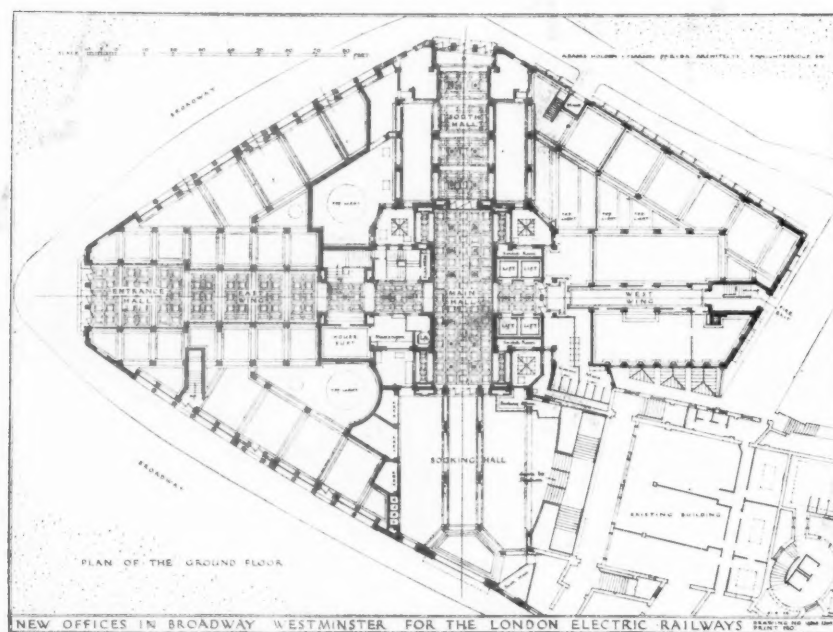
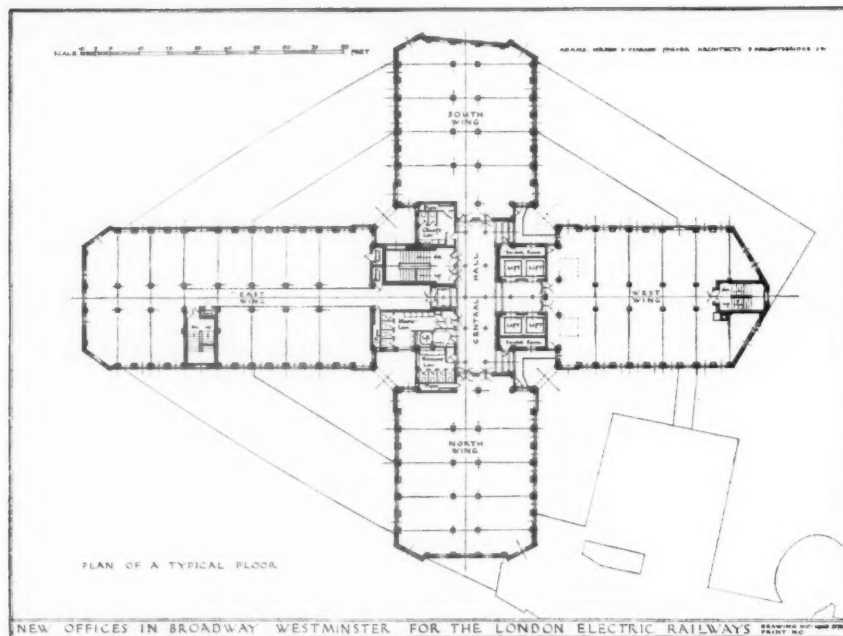
Architecture is the one historian whose veracity is unfailing at all times and in all periods of history; it tells all our weaknesses and our indifferences, as well as our aspirations. We can hide nothing from you when we exercise our profession; it is our Father Confessor, whether we will it or not. But, just as it is such an infallible witness against us, so it is capable, even more, of being the medium by which our innermost thoughts and aspirations are published to those who have eyes to see and minds to respond. I have visions of architecture as pure and as true to its purpose as a Bach fugue: an architecture telling of joy in plan, structure and material; joy, too, in all the human and even the mechanical activities which make up architecture to-day—and without the use of adventitious aids to emotion.

I believe that is the thought underlying the best of what is called "Modernism" to-day. It must be remembered that it was the modernist of the past who was the maker of the traditions which some would have us follow exclusively to-day. We, too, have our part to play in the making of traditions; but let us see to it that these grow naturally out of the adjustment of our ideas to changing conditions of life and changing methods of construction. Only so shall we keep our architecture sane and free from the element of ephemeral fashion.

I thank you, Mr. President, on behalf of my partners and myself, for this Medal and Diploma, and for your kind expressions of appreciation of our work.

Mr. LIONEL PEARSON [F.]: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,—My chief claim to glory to-night is that I have two very remarkable partners. With regard to the Underground building





itself, I ought to confess that my late partner, Mr. Adams, was in rather failing health in the last three years of his life, and most of my energy was devoted to helping him in his hospital work, of which he had a great amount. Therefore, I was not able to help Mr. Holden to the extent I might otherwise have done. But there is one point on which I hope I had some influence on the conception of the thing. Three or four years ago I was in America, studying American hospitals, and three days before I sailed I had a cablegram from my partner saying, "Take up the study office architecture." I had just been through a heat wave of 100° in the shade, and I had three days left, so I thought when I got the cablegram that, even for the country I was in, that was a bit quick; but I had to do something about it, and, being in Detroit, I got into a taxi and passed a building which is known as General Motors, Limited. I did not get out of the taxi but I stopped the taxi for a short time and thought, "When I get back I can say, honestly, 'I have seen the largest office building in the world.'" When I got to New York I made a further effort and got plans of the building, and when I brought them home I put them into Mr. Holden's office, and I said, "That is the largest office building in the world, and that is what they are doing in America." He looked at them with very great interest. It was a building which had no interior court, and I hope that, possibly, it had something to do with the conception of the Underground building.

I shall never forget the day when Mr. Holden brought in a plan to my office and said, "What do you think of this? I will take it along and see whether Pick will rise to it." He came back a few hours afterwards and said "It is all right, I believe he is going to swallow it."

I feel very deeply the honour the Institute has done us, and I thank you, Mr. President, for your kind praise.

The PRESIDENT: Lord Ashfield, the Chairman of the Underground Railways, who was to have been here to-night, has influenza, and so is unable to be with us, but we have Mr. Frank Pick, the Managing Director, and I think we should all like to hear what he has to say.

Mr. FRANK PICK (Managing Director, Underground Railways): Mr. President, ladies and

gentlemen,—A great deal has been said about our office building, yet not so much about the patent merits of the architecture as about the more questionable merits of the sculpture. Therefore perhaps there has been too little said about the architecture, and it is fitting that those who live in it should testify to-night to the advantages which the building has conferred upon them. It is the most wholesome, light, airy building in which to live. One mistake was made by those of us who are more responsible than others for the building, for we chose to live on the 7th floor, thinking that being high up we might enjoy fresher air than those who lived on the lower floors. But, unfortunately for us, the chimney level of all the buildings round us is that 7th floor level. Our judgment was therefore a little in error in choosing that floor as the principal one in the building, but for this no blame can be attached to the Architect.

You can see illustrations of the building on the wall; it is a plain expression of just a business building; there has been no attempt to ornament or disguise it; there it rises up, sheer and stark, with a rather mechanical array of windows, indicating, perhaps, the volume of routine work which has to be transacted in connection with our transport system in London. In fact, it goes so high that it has a 9th floor, which we cannot use because the London County Council has decided that it is unsafe for us to live there. But our architects insisted there should be a 9th floor, because the proportions of the building required it, and we were complacent clients, so it was built. And above the 9th floor there is a tower; the tower is not used for much—the water tanks are there, also the lift machinery; but there is a 10th floor, which is, perhaps, the most magnificent floor of all, and nothing can be put there. And there is a 12th floor, which is equally empty, and so we come to the top of the tower.

This building must express its structure; it must express something of the meaning of to-day. Certainly we can claim that we have borrowed as little as we could of the traditional elements of the past. Our architects have attempted to express what to-day means in building structures; and we may excuse this unusable tower, in that the building must have some meaning in itself. I should not do the Underground Group justice if I did not say that they aspire, and that

therefore justifies putting a tower on top of their building.

But, all this apart, it is very rarely we get a chance to thank those who serve us, and I should like to take this opportunity to thank our architects for the excellent building they have given us. So far as it is a building for use, it cannot be improved, and so far as it is a building for ornament, it cannot be improved. I think they have given to us, and to London, a monument which may serve as a land-

mark and a guide for those of you who are come here as students, to indicate the sort of buildings London ought to have, in preference to the buildings we have been having in the past. I hope it is so.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I am glad of this opportunity of saying these few words.

The President then presented the medals and prizes awarded by the Council for the year 1931.

The Royal Barge

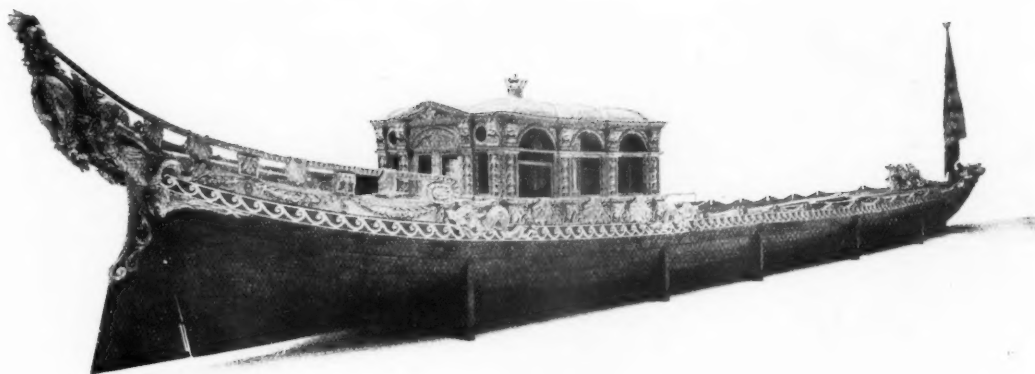
NOTES ON THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY WILLIAM KENT IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

BY PROFESSOR A. E. RICHARDSON [F.]

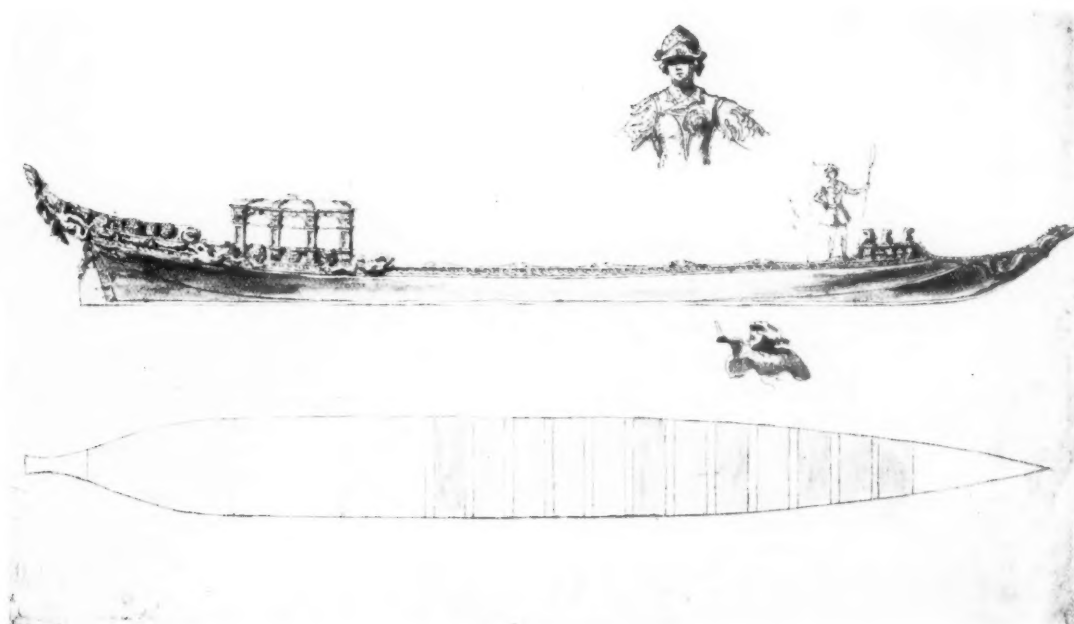
IN the sphere of architectural decoration there is no period more interesting than the first half of the eighteenth century. The root causes are many, but among the chief was the passion for building private country palaces and town mansions on a princely scale. When George the Second came over, London was again prosperous, and a host of City merchants looked upon Sir Robert Walpole as a harbinger of good fortune. During the next twenty-five years the architects and artists, with their attendant artificers, had no lack of patronage. There was a demand for rich things, and it was only natural that the lesser men should take their cue from the leading artists, who enjoyed almost unlimited opportunities for trying out ideas. The story of the later English Renaissance has been told with great skill. We apprehend how the influence of Sir Christopher Wren was obscured by the pedantry which revived the manner of Inigo Jones; we realise how the pendulum veered towards Palladian rules and later to Roman and Greek models. But we are not so certain when we come to analyse the free baroque decoration so characteristic of the reign of George the Second. The exquisite drawings by William Kent for a royal barge and for the internal treatment of the House of Lords, made between 1732 and 1735, provide an important link which no student of art history can afford to overlook. These drawings indicate tendencies which were eventually embodied in most of the

furniture and decoration of the pre-Chippendale period. They also reveal the source of William Kent's remarkable versatility. It is not proposed in this short note to hold a brief for William Kent, who as a painter was admittedly an inferior executant and who as an architect had neither brilliant imagination nor great constructive power. He was a clever adapter of other men's ideas. To be brief, he borrowed architectural motives from Palladio and ornament from Daniel Marot's published designs.

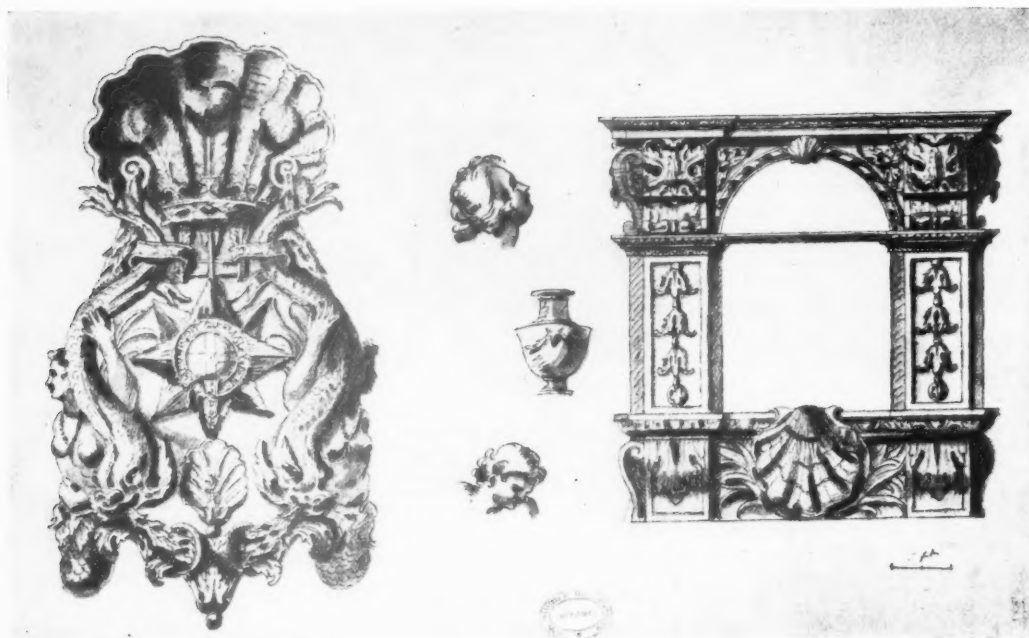
Among his patrons and contemporaries Kent had no mean reputation. One day he was dashing off cartoons for the great apartment at Devonshire House and the next he was handing to the engraver sketches illustrating certain of Gay's fables. The source of his inspiration was Marot. It is indeed doubtful whether he troubled to see the few specimens of this artist's skill at Hampton Court or that he recognised that certain features of the furniture and decoration then current inherited Anglo-Dutch ornament. It is, however, certain that Marot's designs provided Kent with motives which his own talent enabled him to adapt without undue distortion. When in the year 1732 he was commissioned to design a royal barge for Frederick Prince of Wales, he did not hesitate to tackle such an unusual problem. His success justified his audacity and he produced an ornate vessel, waterworthy and pleasant to look upon. This design almost ranks with



THE BARGE AS EXHIBITED IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM
Reproduced from a photograph by permission of the Director of the Museum



PLAN AND SIDE ELEVATION OF THE ROYAL BARGE



DETAILS OF THE POOP AND THE STATE CABIN

the executed works of the famous Pierre Puget of Marseilles. Two of the drawings are made on paper measuring 19 by 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches; the watermark reads

✠
IHS

I VILLEDARY

evidently a French papermaker who manufactured paper for the Society of Jesus. It is also clear that drawing pins were not in use at that day, for the paper was held down by angle cramps. The third drawing is on paper of stouter make.

One drawing shows the treatment of the stern, one bay of the "coach" or state cabin, and details of heads and vases, approximately to a scale of one inch to the foot. This drawing is signed on the back

Ornements of ye Princes Barge. W. K.

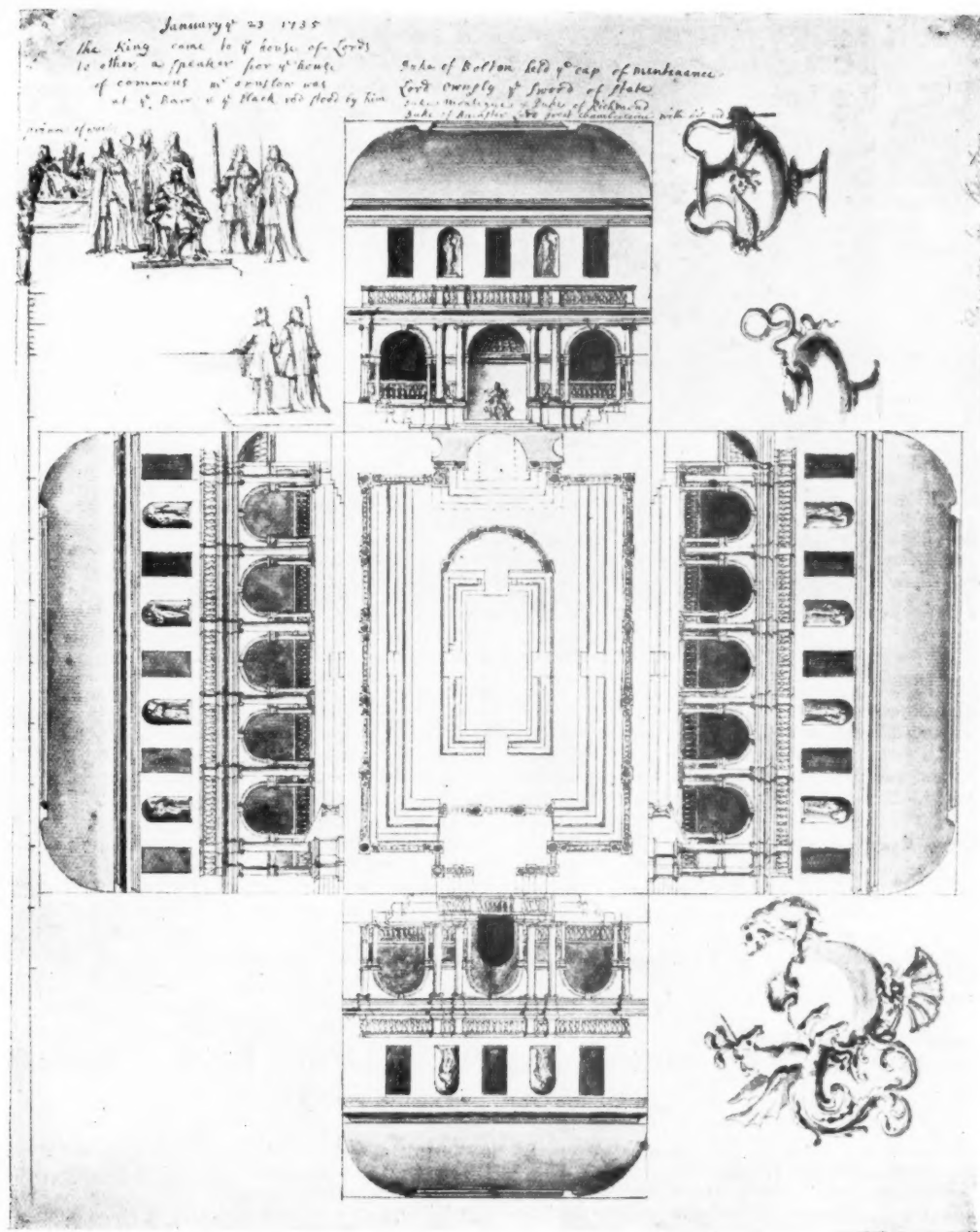
The second drawing shows the plan of the barge and the side elevation. There is a sketch for a portion of a rower's costume and helmet. The third drawing shows a preliminary design for the decorated ceiling which was not carried out. Finally there is a note in Kent's hand, which reads:

"The Queen came in the barge the first day it was upon ye water to Sommerset house."

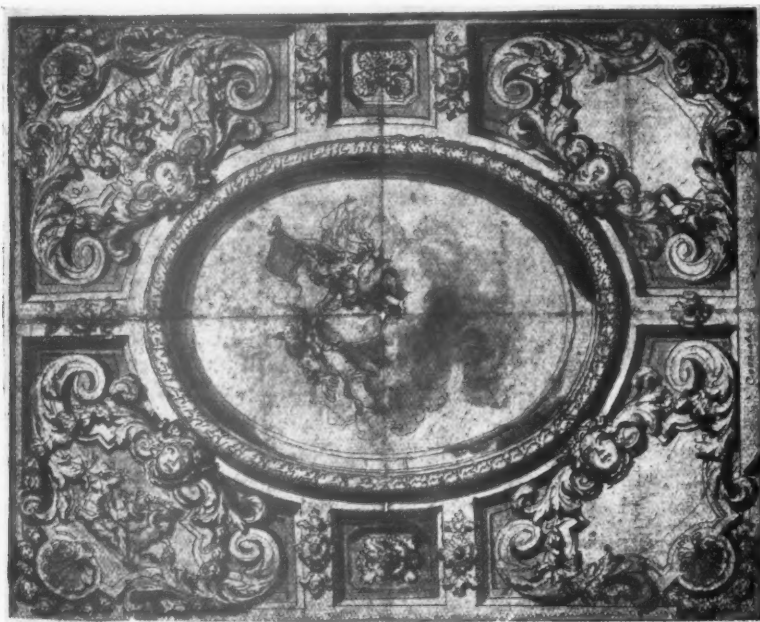
The astonishing thing is that Kent's original draft for the long side of the barge coincides almost exactly with the vessel as executed.*

It is conceivable that, before committing his ideas to paper, Kent consulted a competent boatbuilder for the aquatic lines. His original intention was to allow six rowlocks a side, *i.e.*, twelve rowers in all. As the barge emerged, provision was made for twenty-two oarsmen, *i.e.*, eleven a side. Kent's designs were followed with meticulous care by the craftsmen to whom he entrusted the work. The carving was executed by James Richards, and the painting and gilding by Paul Pettit. The vessel was used on State occasions down to the year 1849. Close study of the finished work as well as of the original drawings led to comparison with certain decorative details among Marot's designs, with the result that several features were compared and contrasted. It became clear that without being guilty of plagiarism Kent had profited by the genius of the architect who came over to England in the entourage of William of Orange. The chief architectural feature in the design contributed by Kent is

* The actual barge is now at the Victoria and Albert Museum, where it is on loan from His Majesty the King.



DESIGN FOR THE HOUSE OF LORDS, WITH SKETCHES BY WILLIAM KENT



UNEXECUTED DESIGN FOR THE CABIN CEILING

the pediment which occurs at either end of the coach. The original design for an improved chamber for the House of Lords by William Kent is dated 23 Jan. 1735. It is drawn on similar paper to that previously described, made by Villedary. Kent evidently attended at the House of Lords to ascertain the new requirements for seating space when the King was there with his officers of State. He was careful enough to sketch the person of the King and his gentlemen: and for this reason alone the drawing is of historical interest. Regarding the treatment of the sides at the end of the chamber the motive is frankly Palladian, and recalls the treatment of the basilica at Vicenza. The plan is

that of a Roman basilica with the floor sunk at the centre. The Bar forms a feature at the entrance, and the focal point is a semicircular niche for the Throne. These slight sketches throw a curious light on the manners and customs of a period which has receded into the dim and shadowy past; a period, moreover, which, although basic in the development of eighteenth century art, has not been investigated as fully as it deserves. Kent's drawings are slight links in the story, but, nevertheless, they explain how he came by his non-architectural affectations, and they illustrate the value of Marot's designs to the decorators of the middle Georgian period.

The First "Sprinkler" System at Drury Lane Theatre

A. V. SUTHERLAND-GRAEME

An unknown writer has left the following manuscript description of a sprinkler system which was installed in the fifth Drury Lane Theatre, which was designed by Benjamin Wyatt, and was built in the years 1811-12. This manuscript is bound into Volume IV of Dr. David Hughson's *London* (1807), and may have been written by some early owner of this particular volume, which is now the

property of Mr. Ellis Marsland, F.S.A., by whose courtesy I am enabled to reproduce the manuscript, which is obviously nearly as old as the book.

"The theatre is indebted to Colonel Congreve for an excellent contrivance, which promises effectually to secure the building from fire."

The particulars of this contrivance are as follows:—

"It consists of a large cast-iron cylinder, upwards of 30 feet in length and 10 feet in diameter. This cylinder is underground, and intended for an air-tight reservoir, the capacity of which is upwards of 400 hogsheads." (About 25,000 gallons.) "This reservoir is fed by a 10 inch main from the York buildings Water Works in the Adelphi, and is connected with every part of the theatre through a 10 inch main, branching into pipes of varying diameters, from 7 to 4 inches, according to the liability of such parts to accident by fire, and to the quantity of combustible matter contained in them.

"This main and its branches are so constructed that the water of the reservoir may be admitted in its full force into any particular branch or branches, according to the part in which the fire may happen, by a register outside the building—and the power by which the contents of the reservoir are forced through these different channels is as follows:—

"The reservoir is furnished with a powerful condensing air-pump; and being half filled with water such a condensation of air will be produced in the other half of the reservoir (equal to about six atmospheres) as will, on the opening of the sluice of the great main, be sufficient to force the whole of the water contained in the reservoir into any, even the highest, part of the house; and as this compressed air is well guarded from escape, the small loss, by absorption or otherwise, will be such that the required condensation may be kept up by very little occasional attention to the condenser.

"By this arrangement, therefore, it follows that, whether the steam engine of the York buildings Water Works is working or not, at the time of any fire breaking out in the house, a sufficient power is always at hand to throw a vast body of water instantly into the heart of the building, and, indeed, to the precise spot on fire; and the quantity so provided is equal to what the steam engine itself, which is one of 70 horses power, would throw in half an hour.

"Now the proprietors of the York buildings Water Works have contracted with the Committee of Drury Lane Theatre, on any alarm, to set their engine in full work into the reservoir in less than 20 minutes; so that in fact, should not the first application of water from the reservoir extinguish the fire, a continued and unlimited supply is thus actually provided, which, not only from its concentrated action on the particular part on fire, but from its quantity, it is impossible to conceive any incipient fire capable of resisting for five minutes—and which therefore must be considered as affording an absolute security. But this proposition will be the more confirmed when the mode of dispersing the quantity of water over the different parts of the house is explained.

"The stage is divided into eight different compartments, each of which may be deluged, independently of the rest, by the opening of particular cocks, or valves, so as to avoid doing more mischief to the scenery, etc., by water than the extent of the fire requires—though, in case of more extended conflagration, the whole may be drowned at once, by opening all the valves, and thereby supplying a series of transverse branch pipes, fed by two 6 inch mains, running from one end of the roof to the other—

these branch pipes being pierced throughout their whole length with three rows of holes in each pipe, of nearly half an inch diameter; so that, if the whole, or the perforated branches which protect the stage and scenery, were set on at once, they would, for the security of this part of the house alone, pour down 2,000 streams of water, each stream equal to that of a small fire engine, forming a shower which, from its force, direction and quantity, must immediately deluge and render incombustible every part of the scenery and machinery upon the stage.

"In addition to this, there are various cocks, with hoses and branches, which may be brought to any part in aid of the shower.

"On the same principle, the Frontispiece, Proscenium, and Spectatory are secured from above, by branches from the 6 inch mains, and below, by large cocks and hoses, connected within a 7 inch main, which runs under the floor of the pit, and up the walls of the corridors, as high as the two shilling gallery. Three of these cocks and hoses are placed under trap doors in the pit, and four of them in closets on the first circle, which not only command this part of the Spectatory, but also the Saloon, Coffee-rooms, staircase, etc.; while the one shilling gallery is secured by a perforated pipe which passes round the front of its ceiling, is fed by the two upper 6 inch mains, and is capable of deluging the whole of it in a few seconds. The outside of the roof is also provided with a number of hoses to secure the house externally from any fire that may happen in the surrounding buildings.

"In addition to the above means, the Spectatory is further guarded by a singular contrivance, which is concealed by the Apollo's head in the centre of the pit ceiling; it consists of a 4 inch pipe, 8 feet long with a rose at each end, and with large holes in its sides, from which the water, rushing with great force, causes the pipe to revolve on its centre, upon the same principle of action as the fire-work called the Catherine-wheel, and thus by its rotatory motion to throw the various streams rushing from it to a great distance in every direction, so as in a very short time to wet the whole inside circle of boxes, pit, etc. The painting rooms, carpenters' shops, insides of the roof, mezzonene (*sic*), stage and vault, with all the machinery contained in those parts, are secured by similar means; and it must here be repeated that the whole of this apparatus may be worked, and the water dispersed by it laid on or taken off at pleasure, by a single person acting on the different valves, by means of a series of levers (*sic*) contained in a small engine house on the outside of the building, where he is in perfect security, and where, if he can but read, though he never saw the engine before, he may put it in full action; the levers, commanding the valves or cocks of the different branches, being inscribed with the names of the different parts of the house which they have the power of inundating.

"It remains only to be added that every part of this engine is in itself fire-proof, being constructed wholly of cast or wrought iron, and that, being principally supported in the main walls, its action will continue unimpaired amid surrounding flames, while the building itself should hold together. In fine, to give a definition of this machine

in a few words, it may be stated to be a vast fire engine, the least moving part of which is the action of seventy horses, though capable of being applied in full force by a single person who has, in case of alarm, according to the extent of danger, the power of immediately dispersing throughout the interior of the building the immense body of water which it projects, or of concentrating its action to any spot, by the possession of which power the fire itself is not only attacked by a deluge of water in its very focus, but at the same time has all its means of spreading cut off by the inundation of the surrounding parts.

"We must declare it, therefore, to be our opinion that, if the machinery be kept in order, in which, we understand, there is no difficulty, the security afforded by this engine is such as may well warrant the saving of all insurance of this theatre; or, at all events, that it should cause a very great reduction in the premiums. . . ."

N.B.—In order to assess the value of this machine it must be considered that :—

1. 400 hogsheads, the original holding capacity of the reservoir=about 25,000 gallons.

2. The pressure on the reservoir is stated to be 6 atmospheres. This equals 88 lb. per square inch.

It is also interesting to note that, in the building which preceded Wyatt's and which was designed by Henry Holland, and built in 1794, an iron fire curtain was installed in the Proscenium opening; thus 130 years ago the fire risk of the stage was understood.

The curtain was, however, removed in 1809, as it was then too rusty to be moved.

In the very next month (24 February 1809) this building was completely destroyed by fire, the devastating character of which doubtless caused Colonel Congreve to design and instal the "Sprinkler Apparatus" above described.

Reviews

THE PALACE OF MINOS AT KNOSSOS. By Sir Arthur Evans. Vol. III. (Macmillan and Co., Ltd.). Pp. 525, with 367 figures in the text, 13 coloured and 11 supplementary plates, and folding architectural plates in pocket. Price £5 5s. net.

Reviewed by THEODORE FYFE [F.].

In his third volume, Sir Arthur Evans returns to the palace, the main theme also of the first volume. Volume two, as he explains in the preface to volume three, dealt largely with outlying houses and dependencies, and examined thoroughly the trade route to the Libyan Sea; but it also dealt fully with the western half of the palace and paved the way for the account of its more decorative aspects that we find in the present volume. This contains some of the most remarkable work of the Minoan Age, typical of the highest aspects of what Sir Arthur Evans calls "the great transitional age"—the period that is known to archaeologists as Middle Minoan III, centring roughly about 1650 B.C.—and of the first Late Minoan period which succeeded it.

The ivories are now fully published. They would give distinction to any book, as they include what is perhaps the most finished piece of Minoan craftsmanship known to exist, the figurine of a leaping youth. It comes appropriately in this context, as it is associated with the bull

episodes which formed such a distinctive feature of this era of Mediterranean life. An examination of this feature takes up a considerable slice of the volume. It is of the utmost importance not only in its Cretan but in its mainland aspects. It is characteristic of the thoroughness of Sir Arthur's method of work that he produced his short work on the Mycenæ evidences a year before the publication of Knossos III.* Few things indeed, are more fascinating in recent discovery on these lines than

the considerable light that has been thrown on the great beehive tomb known as the "Treasury of Atreus." The full value of an important and for long unidentified fragment in the British Museum is now realised. It can be seen clearly that this stone relief of part of a bull, half life-size, and a background containing an olive tree, belong to the surface treatment on the walls of the impressive entry of the tomb. Imagination can picture the magnificent original and its direct association with the superb plaster reliefs of the northern entrance at Knossos, of which the life-size bull's head and foot only remain, but with their



BULL GRAPPLIED BY A MAN WHILE DRINKING
Engraved on a flattened cylinder of onyx

original colouring practically intact.

What the relationship was in point of date, between the plaster and the stone technique, we do not exactly know.

* *The Shaft Graves and Bee-Hive Tombs of Mycenæ.* Macmillan, 1929.



FOURTH LANDING OF GRAND STAIRCASE AS RECONSTITUTED
 Reproduced by permission of Sir Arthur Evans and Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

It appears probable that they were coeval, or nearly so. In accomplishment there is nothing to choose between them and there is the added evidence of the decorative stone fragments from Knossos. That the mainland favoured stone rather than plaster for large treatments seems probable. The decorative stone details of the Palace receive attention that they fully deserve in this volume. Here again we are confronted with superb craftsmanship.

The architectural evidences of the "Domestic Quarter" are now set forth more fully and there is also painted plaster work of the first importance in this volume, including the high relief architectural and figure fragments and the great bull's head of the northern entrance. The "ring of Nestor" is explained as no one else could explain it and at last we get the complete publication of the fascinating ladies of the "Temple" fresco group.

Needless to say, the illustrations and the whole get-up reflect the utmost credit on author and publisher alike. The concluding volume four, we learn, will deal with the mature phases of Late Minoan II, which find their "purest centre" in the Throne Room.

TWO BOOKS ON PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.

WATSON ON CONTRACTS; AND OTHER DISCOURSES. By W. E. Watson, Barrister-at-Law [F.] 80. Lond. 1930. [Butterworth.] 7s. 6d.

THE POWERS OF THE ARCHITECT. By W. T. Creswell, Barrister-at-Law [Hon. A.] 80. Lond. [1930]. [The Builder.] 4s.

Reviewed by CHARLES WOODWARD [A.].

Mr. Watson in his preface to the first of these books, speaking possibly as a lawyer, does not claim to have dealt exhaustively with his subject, but to the layman there is ample material here from which to get a clear idea of the meaning of Contract, and, to the Arbitrator, the assistance given by the book should be invaluable; indeed, the subject was dealt with by Mr. Watson in a series of lectures given before the Institute of Arbitrators, which are now reproduced in book form.

The matter is dealt with in five chapters, following a logical order, comprising Essentials, Remedies, Defences, and Legal interpretation in Contract. Maxims of Contract is the subject of the sixth chapter.

One of the interesting points of these chapters is that reasons are given for the Law as stated, which, to the non-legal reader, are instructive, and may lay the foundations of a judicial mind. Legal interpretation is sometimes difficult to appreciate, but the clear exposition of this part of the subject should do much to help to an understanding of the reasons which are at the back of the legal mind in construing contracts.

The other three divisions of Contract are expounded in detail, and a careful reading of these chapters by architects, and others who have to act upon contract documents, is recommended. Such study may prevent disputes arising, as neither party to a contract can complain if its provisions have been properly complied with.

The chapter entitled "Evidence of Experts" is written with a view to explaining their function, a highly necessary knowledge, which, unfortunately, is not possessed by all who enter the witness box in that capacity. Without making any distinctions, all whose practice includes the giving of such evidence can learn from Mr. Watson's words.

A chapter on "Modern Building Contracts" is of especial interest to architects. It deals with the 1909 R.I.B.A. form of Contract, and points out the duties which the architect owes both to the building owner and to the contractor. This chapter can be read in conjunction with that on "Specifications," which deals with the position when there are no quantities provided. Mr. Watson's dictum that the "best specification that can be written is that one which is most easily followed and understood by those who have to follow its terms" will be agreed without dissension, and is a reminder to those who have to write specifications that they should say exactly what they mean, if they know what they mean.

Party walls are dealt with, especially with regard to the practice in London under the 1894 (now the 1930) Building Act, and the position of the three surveyors is defined as being arbitrators, the third surveyor not being in the position of an umpire.

This is a point which should be specially noted by all those who accept the position of third Surveyor.

Included in the volume is a chapter on Easements, particularly Light and Air. What is familiarly known as the Colls case is analysed, and the effect of the House of Lords judgments is indicated in the most clear way, and nine concise statements as to the Law since those judgments are most helpful. The modern method of calculating the amount of light left to a dominant owner is just touched upon, and it is to be hoped that one day Mr. Watson will deal with this part of the subject more fully.

The volume concludes with a résumé of the "Handbook of Practice" of the American Institute of Architects. The Council of the R.I.B.A. might well perform a useful service to the profession in issuing a similar publication. The present Code is too limited and is not sufficiently informative to those just starting in practice.

Mr. Watson's book, written as it is in a form that can be well understood by a non-legal mind, will be of great

assistance to those who must know the law without being lawyers.

In reading a book written on the law relating to a particular subject it should be borne in mind that the law thereon is only stated generally, and that the documents and evidence in any particular case may alter the legal aspect.

Mr. Creswell's book deals with the law affecting the profession of an architect, the principles being founded on decided cases and the application of general legal rules. It is written in a clear and concise way, the language being carefully chosen to express the meaning. A young architect just starting in practice might be dismayed on reading of the legal responsibilities that attach to the profession, but he can be assured that if he grasps the legal rules for guidance which are clearly stated, and conducts his practice in accordance with them, he need be in no fear.

The book is written in a form which commences with the employment of the architect, and traverses the succeeding stages of his work until completion. The position of the architect in these stages is examined and the general law defined, with the authority cited where necessary. Where there is a doubt as to the law it is stated, and possibly an architect would not be well advised to embark on a law case in order to remove this doubt.

The chapters on "Extras" should be carefully read and remembered, as by so doing many unfortunate disputes will be avoided, the architect will happily conclude his work, and the thought of arbitration, or litigation, will not cross the minds of either of the parties to the contract.

The maintenance period of a contract is clearly dealt with and stresses the importance of appreciating the precise effect of the clause in a contract dealing with that subject.

The remuneration of the architect is examined and emphasises the necessity of bringing the R.I.B.A. Scale of Charges to the notice of the client, a point to which attention has so often been called in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

A judgment I do not see mentioned is that of Mr. Justice Roche in the case of *Banks v. Vaile Bros.*, tried in April 1926, when the judge held that "where a scheme was abandoned there was a well settled custom between Building Owners and Architects that the ordinary charge should be two-thirds of what would be charged if the scheme had not been abandoned." This is a judgment which is of some assistance where the R.I.B.A. Scale of Charges has not been brought to the notice of the client.

There are two misprints which should be corrected in the next edition. On page 40, line 21, the first word should be "adverse," not "adviser"; and on page 44 the first word in the last line should be "an" not "no."

The Appendices include the R.I.B.A. Code of Professional Practice and the Scale of Charges.

An architect is not expected to be a lawyer, but he must know the law relating to his profession. Mr. Creswell's book will be of much use to practising architects in this connection, and should enable them to steer clear of the many pitfalls which lie in their path.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

ARROL'S REINFORCED CONCRETE REFERENCE BOOK. By ERNEST A. SCOTT. 80. Lond. 1930. [Spon.] 16s. net.

Reviewed by PERCY J. WALDRAM, F.S.I. [L.].

Reinforced concrete has for many years suffered from misguided enthusiasts who have claimed for it almost supernatural powers, so that many disillusioned architects regard it with suspicion.

Still more has it suffered at the hands of self-constituted priests of its mysteries, who have carefully shielded their idol from the inquisitive eyes of the ordinary designer by an impenetrable veil, woven from complicated mathematics and plentifully adorned with the sacred symbol of the calculus, somewhat terrifying to the uninitiated.

The first words of this book strike a new note. They state frankly that the volume is intended to advertise the reinforced concrete department of a commercial firm; a department which, having only been at work for ten years, is assumed to be not yet very widely known. The introduction proceeds to state that no pains have been spared to make the publication of value in assisting designers and constructors.

Only a very few photographs follow, but they are sufficient to indicate a volume of important work which firms of 50 years' experience might well be proud of, and amply sufficient to inspire confidence in the technical ability of the author to produce a thoroughly reliable book of reference.

The whole subject of reinforced concrete is then set forth with a clarity and completeness which is beyond praise. The work satisfies every criterion and passes every test.

The confirmed mathematician finds the calculus, but only in its right place. The structural engineer finds all his problems, however complicated, not only solved but provided with simple practical formulæ arranged with card index neatness. The draughtsman finds his needs anticipated and met, and in the correct logical order. The responsible engineer or architect finds a wealth of reference to authorities in all countries not only quoted but plotted on graphs to save his time. The contractor finds his particular responsibilities fully appreciated by a well informed and generous fellow worker. Last, but not least, the architect finds the technique of the new material set forth in simple but perfectly adequate terms without a trace of unnecessary mystery from cover to cover.

Anyone who could find cause of complaint in this work would be indeed hard to please. There are higher mathematicians for those who need them, simple graphic solutions for those who prefer them, logical simplicity and labour saving devices for all. The careful indexing, copious notes and business-like neatness of arrangement will not only be appreciated by the ordinary reader, but will prove invaluable to the busy practitioner.

The book is a credit to British technical literature.

It is sufficiently erudite to be prized by an engineering professor, yet sufficiently simple to be useful to a junior draughtsman.

In the issue of the JOURNAL of 22 November, the publisher of *English Church Chests and Chairs*, by Fred Roe, was given as Bradford. This should have been Batsford.

OXFORD

D.I.A. CAUTIONARY GUIDE TO OXFORD. *Introduction by Clough Williams-Ellis. Pam. la. 80, Lond. 1930. [Design and Industries Association.]. 6d.*

OXFORD AS IT WAS, NOW IS, AND NEVER SHOULD BE. *By Raymond W. ffennell. 80. Oxford 1930. [Basil Blackwell.]. 1s.*

The surprising thing in the first of these two pamphlets, which is by Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, is the mildness of the invective. Castigation is confined to the photographs (not all of which seem wisely chosen); the prologue does little more than admonish, and that in such a temperate vein that almost one might wonder whether here was not some official utterance by the Oxford Preservation Society. A little of the same spirit has infected Colonel ffennell's book. The author has taken a notable and meritorious part in guarding Oxford's amenities, and he is able to deal intimately with its past and present history, and to make wise suggestions as to its future. But even he has seen fit to clothe his narrative with a Chinese disguise, contrived, no doubt, to avoid offending sensitive susceptibilities. It is greatly to be hoped that the pill, thus gilded, will not fail in its efficacy.

Both these books, however, are warmly to be commended, especially to Oxford itself, because they are more than mere condemnations (richly deserved), but constructive efforts at encouragement and assistance in the good work that has at last begun. The days of Oxford's complacency are over. Already the fashionable butt for any kind of attack, fair or unfair, she can no longer rest on her oars with comfortable, heedless assurance. But while her past follies are deplorable to contemplate, it is pleasant to turn to the more hopeful signs of the present. The improvements of the last five years are so startling that a new consciousness would appear to have possessed both town and gown. Some of the richer colleges have bought up land to preserve it from defacement. Christchurch has carried out a sweeping clearance in St. Aldate's—a magnificent gesture, vastly creditable to that college. Lesser improvements are too numerous to mention, but some of those by the Corporation Mr. C. Williams-Ellis has done well to photograph and praise.

The work is only beginning, and there is still cause for the closest watchfulness, and not a little anxiety. In these two pamphlets the activities of the town come in for most of the censure, but those of the university are by no means all reassuring. It is bad enough to notice the continual encroachment of college extensions on that charming domestic architecture of Oxford streets that is the best possible foil to the university buildings. Such a scheme, however, as the Bodleian extension in the Broad, if it is proceeded with and if certain reports are true, will be calculated to evoke the strongest disapproval and opposition.

S. E. D.-B.

THE PERSONALITY OF ENGLISH SCENERY. *A lecture by Lord Crawford and Balcarres to the Literary Society of Harrogate.*

The English scene, with her effects so gently modulated, her capricious climate withal so kind, moulding her

smooth hills and ripening her harvests, is most charmingly displayed in this lecture by Lord Crawford as a living personality which it is our privilege and duty to know and foster.

Everywhere this English scene is modified by the works of man, whose hedges and dykes, cities and clearances weave into the surface of the scenery a token of our dominance. This power of man over the countryside makes it so vitally necessary for us to be aware of the fullness of our heritage, not to neglect and not merely to preserve but to enter into our own and continue to live as partners in the formation of a personality.

Lord Crawford steps lightly across the land, showing a close friendship with all our scenes from Sussex Downs to Scotland, and a facility for apt reference. His lecture has been privately printed by the Oxford University Press and illustrated with several delightful photographs of the English countryside.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY, OCTOBER 1930—17 JANUARY 1931.

INCORPORATING

NOTES ON RECENT PURCHASES.

(These Notes are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.)

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to, or purchased by, the Library will be published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

The books are arranged in the list under the following broad classification:

ARCHITECTURAL AESTHETICS—design—history—building types—decoration.

ACOUSTICS.

ALLIED ARTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY. BUILDING MATERIALS. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE. CONSTRUCTION. SANITARY SCIENCE. DRAUGHTSMANSHIP. ENGINEERING. TOPOGRAPHY. TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING.

MANUSCRIPTS.

DRAWINGS. PHOTOGRAPHS.

Books presented by Publisher marked

R.

Books purchased marked

P.

Books of which one copy at least is in the Loan Library marked with an asterisk.*

*HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE ON THE COMPARATIVE METHOD. By Sir Banister Fletcher [P.] 8th ed. [reprint]. La. 80. Lond., 1929. [Batsford.] £2 2s. P. (2).

UR OF THE CHALDEES: More royal tombs. By C. Leonard Woolley. (Smithsonian Institution.) Pam. La. 80. Washington. [1930.] Presented by the Institution.

POMPEI. By L. Fischetti. Sm. fo. Milan, &c. n.d. P.

*EDIFICES DE ROME MODERNE. By LETAROUILLY. [Reprint.] Vols. 5-6 in one. Sm. fo. Lond., 1930. [Tiranti.] 15s. R.

With this volume the reprint is completed and all the plates from Letarouilly's celebrated work can now be obtained in five slim volumes for 45s. (to original subscribers the cost was 36s.).

Mr. A. T. Broadbent contributes a summarised translation of the original descriptive text.

This volume contains all the illustrations of ecclesiastical buildings which, in the original work, were distributed over the three books; thus it is handy to consult.

The publishers are to be congratulated on seeing this valuable reprint through the press and for adopting a process for printing the plates which rendered it unnecessary to use perishable chalk-laden paper.—W. P. S.

MAROT (J.) L'ARCHITECTURE FRANÇOISE. (Collection of plates. No title-page.) fo. [17—]. Presented by Mr. F. S. Wilbond.

A collection of plates not quite identical with the editions already in the Library.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS; or London in the nineteenth century. From drawings by T. H. Shepherd, with [text] by James Elmes. 40. Lond., 1827. Presented by Mr. Frank Newman.

A valuable review of the late Georgian architecture preceding the Regency period, with excellent engravings.

THE OLD BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON. By H. Rooksby Steele [F.] and F. R. Yerbury [Hon. A.]. 40. Lond., 1930. [Benn.] £2 2s. R.

Now that, except for its screen wall, the old Bank of England has been submerged by the demands of modern business, a book such as this, with its concise and careful text, its beautiful measured drawings by Mr. Troup and Mr. Archer, and Mr. Yerbury's scholarly photographs, should be in the hands of all those who are interested in London or in Architecture.

The volume starts with an account of the growth of the Bank from its foundation in 1694. In its first years the business was transacted in the Mercers' and then the Grocers' Hall. These were found insufficient in 1724, when a move was made to the house in Threadneedle Street of Sir John Houblon, the first governor of the Bank. It was on this site that George Samson built the first Bank, and the only known example of his work, in 1732. In the course of time this was added to by Sir Robert Taylor and then by Soane, who gave the Bank its dominant character.

The last architect to have anything considerable to do with the Bank was C. R. Cockerell, who was at this time, in the 1840's, busily engaged in the competition for the Royal Exchange, on the site immediately in front of the Bank, and in building, in conjunction with Tite, the London and Westminster Bank in Lothbury. Many other architects have had a hand since Cockerell's day in minor alterations, but this book serves chiefly as a monument to the first four architects. THE ENGLISH PARISH CHURCH. By A. R. Powys. 12mo. 1930. [Longmans.] R.

ENGLISH MONASTERIES IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By R. L. Palmer. La. 80. Lond., 1930. [Constable.] £1 4s.

*ELEMENTS OF DOMESTIC DESIGN. By A. J. Pentney. 40. Lond., 1930. [Architectural Press.] 8s. 6d. R.

*THE NEW INTERIOR DECORATION. By Dorothy Todd and R. Mortimer. 40. Lond., 1929. [Batsford.] £1 1s. P.

ACOUSTICS OF MOTION PICTURE THEATRES EQUIPPED WITH SOUND SYSTEMS. By J. W. Hills. (Thesis for Final Examination.) Typescript [1930.] Presented by the Author.

HISTORY OF FINE ART IN INDIA AND CEYLON. By Vincent A. Smith. 2nd ed. by K. de B. Codrington. 40. Oxford. 1930. [O.U.P.] £3 3s. R.

*SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, DEPT. OF. Building research. Special reports: No. 16. Construction joints in concrete. 1930. [H.M. Stationery Office.] R.

BRITISH ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION. British standard specification (No. 402) for clay or marl plain roofing tiles. Pam. 80. 1930. 2s.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY. By William Haber. La. 80. Camb., Mass. 1930. [Harvard U.P. and O.U.P.] £1 2s. 6d. R.

ARCHITECTS' REFERENDUM and Builders' Guide. (National Federation of Building Trades Employers.) 2nd ed., 1929-31. 40. Lond. [1929.] 15s.
Presented by the Federation.

*INDEX TO THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930. By J. H. Pincock. Pam. la. 80. Lond. 1930. [P. S. King and Son.] 1s. 6d. Presented by the Author, and P.(2)

*PRINCIPLES OF STRUCTURAL MECHANICS. By P. J. Waldram [L.]. 2d ed. La. 80. Lond., 1930. [Batsford.] 12s. 6d. R.

*ARROL'S REINFORCED CONCRETE REFERENCE BOOK. By Ernest A. Scott. 80. Lond., 1930. [Spon.] 16s. P.(2)

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, DEPT. OF. Investigation of atmospheric pollution. Report on 19[28-]29. Pam. Sm. 40. 1930. [H.M. Stationery Office.] 3s. 6d.

— Illumination Research: Technical papers, No. 11. Efficiency of light wells. Pam. Sm. 40. 1930. [H.M. Stationery Office.] 9d.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING. By G. D. Gordon Hake and E. H. Button. 80. Lond., 1929. [Batsford.] 10s. 6d.

This very excellent book, though intended chiefly for students entering the Schools of Architecture, will also be of the greatest value to beginners in technical schools and architects' offices. The first chapter sets out the *raison d'être* of architectural drawing and this is followed by a chapter on the Students' outfit of drawing materials. The sections on Graphics and Shades and Shadows are naturally the fullest in the book, and have a direct bearing on architecture; these were the primary objects of the book. They are followed by a chapter on Lettering, which has a complete sheet of Roman letters and numerals (for which a set square of 22½° and 67½° has been previously recommended). There are next fully illustrated chapters on Isometric Projection and Perspective—clearly and simply put in a practical manner. Last comes a very good chapter on Sketching—dealing with the Esquisse as used by the Schools for architectural design, measured drawing and the study of actual buildings, and out-of-door sketching in various media, and this chapter is copiously illustrated and the illustrations commented on. The last few pages are left blank for students' notes—a useful provision. It might reasonably be suggested that another item be added to the Students' Outfit—that is, this book on Architectural Drawing. E. K. D. H.

*ART AND PRACTICE OF SKETCHING. By Jasper Salwey. 80. Lond., 1930. [Batsford.] 12s. 6d. P.

*ARCHITECTURAL SHADOW PROJECTION. By J. M. Holmes. 40. Lond. [1930.] [Architectural Press.] 10s. 6d. R.

*PATTERN DESIGN. By L. F. Day. 3rd imp. 80. Lond. 1923. [Batsford.] 12s. 6d. P.

COMPOSITIONS FROM JOHN FLAXMAN . . . FROM DANTE, 1807. Presented by Mr. W. E. Vernon Crompton [F.].

MODERN BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION. By F. J. Taylor. 80. Lond., 1930. [Crosby Lockwood.] 15s. P.

*SCIENTIFIC PARADOXES AND PROBLEMS. By A. S. E. Ackermann. 80. Lond., 1925. [Old Westminster Press.]

LITTLE KNOWN ENGLAND. By H. D. EBERLEIN. 80. Lond. 1930. [Batsford.] 12s. 6d. R.

LONDON LANES. By ALAN STAPLETON. La. 80. London, 1930. [John Lane.] 15s. R.

*WHITEHALL, Vol. I. London Survey Committee and London County Council, Survey of London: Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, Part 2. 40. Lond. 1930. [Batsford.] £2 12s. 6d. Presented by Mr. J. E. Yerbury [F.], and R.

*REGIONAL AND TOWN PLANNING. By W. H. McLEAN. Sm. 40. Lond., 1930. [Crosby, Lockwood.] £1 1s. R. and P.

*CHARING CROSS BRIDGE. By ARTHUR KEEN [F.]. 40. Lond. 1930. [Benn.] 21s. Presented by the Author, and R.

BIRMINGHAM CIVIC SOCIETY. Report, 1929-1930. Pam. sm. 40. Birmingham [1930]. 1s. 6d. R.

TOWN PLANNING IN AUSTRALIA. By SIR JOHN SULMAN. Sm. fo. Sydney, 1921. [Govt. printer.] Presented by the Author.

CORNWALL: a survey . . . with suggestions. 40. 1930. Council for the Preservation of Rural England. [Univ. of London Press.] R.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE. Report of the S.W. Lanes Joint Town Planning Advisory Committee. [P. Abercrombie.] 40. Lond., 1930. [Liverpool O.P.] 10s. 6d. R.

CAUTIONARY GUIDE TO OXFORD. (Design and Industries Association.) Pam. 1930. 6d. R.

OXFORD AS IT WAS, &c. By R. W. Fennell. Pam. 1930. [Basil Blackwell.] 1s. R.

PRESENT HOUSING LAW. By A. T. Pike. Garden Cities and Town Planning Association Leaflet, No. 11. Pam. sm. 40. [1930]. 6d.

*THE HOUSING ACTS (1925 AND 1930). By A. HENDERSON and L. MADDOCK. La. 80. Lond., 1930. [Eyre and Spottiswoode.] £1 7s. 6d. R. and P.

THE SLUM PROBLEM. By B. S. TOWNROE. Reissue with a chapter on the 1930 Housing Act. 80. Lond., 1930. [Longmans, Green.] 6s. R.

CITY NOISE. Report of Noise Abatement Commission, New York City. La. 80. 1930. [New York City, Department of Health.] R.

Manuscripts.

CANOVA (ANTONIO). Letter to E. Cresy, giving permission to make drawings of certain buildings in Rome. MS. 1818. Presented by B. T. Batsford, Ltd.

ADAMS (MAURICE B.), PLUME (W. T.), AND DAVISON (T. RAFFLES). Photographic group. [With verses.] Ph. and MS. Presented by Mr. Maurice B. Adams [Ref. F.].

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF ARCHITECTURE. Descriptive study of. By V. Constable. (Essay Medal, 1928.) Typescript [1927]. Presented by the Author.

Drawings.

WOOLRIDGE (H. E.). Sketches. D. Presented by Mrs. Bridge.

DAVIDSON (W.) Rood screen paintings: Cawston; Barton Turf. Coloured D. 1902. Presented by Mr. Davidson [F.].

HARRIS (E. SWINFEN). Design for a rearedos. Coloured D. 1867. Presented by Mrs. A. Tenison.

MILTON ABBEY, DORSET. Drawings for fireplaces, by T. CARTER and R. WESTMACOTT, and walls or ceilings, by JAMES WYATT; and other drawings. 65 sheets. D. v.d. P.

Photographs.

SPANISH ARCHITECTURE: Photographs of cities, churches and palaces, 19 mounted, 1 unmounted.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL: Porches. 2 photos, mounted [18—] Presented by Mr. Allen T. Hussell [F.].

Obituaries

A. C. HAVERS [F.]

The death of Mr. A. C. Havers, F.R.I.B.A., occurred on 30 October at his residence, 22, Judges Walk, Norwich, at the age of 66 years.

Mr. Havers on completion of his articles in 1888 started practice at the age of 24, and during the 42 years of his professional career carried out a considerable amount of domestic work in Norwich and the County of Norfolk, two of his chief works being the Masonic Club, St. Giles, Norwich, and the Burlington Hotel, Sheringham.

Mr. Havers, in his early life, served for several years on the Norwich City Council, and also took a keen interest in Masonry, being a Past-Master of Social Lodge, Norwich.

ERNEST CANNELL [F.]

Mr. Ernest Cannell died on 8 November last at his home in Sutton, Surrey, following an operation he had in April.

He commenced his career as a young man as articled pupil in the offices of Mr. John Scott, London. Later he became chief assistant to Mr. William Willett. In his early days he lectured at most of the London Polytechnics, and during his own studies came second in all England in an examination held by the City and Guilds of London Institute.

He was elected a member of the Society of Architects in 1905 and a Fellow of the Royal Institute in 1925.

There is no complete record of his work, but he designed many cinemas before the War and did a good deal of heavy factory work. Latterly domestic architecture took a prominent place and he designed some exceedingly good shops and flats. His last work was the completion of the Gravesend Sea School. He was a most energetic man and his death was a great blow to many friends he made during his thirty years' practice, for his extraordinary personality invariably made his clients his friends. Among his gifts was a remarkable love for little children, for whom he had great ideals and did so many generous actions.

His hobby was his garden, and all his spare time was spent among his flowers.

MR. JOHN KINROSS, R.S.A.

The death occurred on 7 January at his residence 2 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, of Mr. John Kinross, R.S.A., the well-known Scottish architect.

Mr. Kinross was born in Stirling in 1855 and received his professional training first in the office of Mr. John Hutchison, Glasgow, and afterwards with Messrs. Wardrop and Reid, of Edinburgh. He began practice in Edinburgh in 1882 and carried out a large amount of domestic work of high-class character. He was architect for restorations to old historical buildings for the late Marquess of Bute. These included restorations at Falkland Palace, Pluscardine Abbey, Morayshire and The Priory, St. Andrews.

He was one of the oldest members of the Royal Scottish Academy, his election dating from 1905. At the time of his death he was Treasurer, and had latterly devoted a considerable amount of his time to research work in the records of the Academy.

T. MALVERN [L.]

Mr. Thomas Malvern, who died on 7 November at the age of 67, had practised for over 30 years in Cheltenham, the town of his birth, and was actively engaged in his work until a few days before his death. For many years he had been architect to the Board of Guardians, and recently had been engaged on several of the Corporation's Housing and Slum Clearance Schemes. Mr. Malvern was also for some years honorary architect to the Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. As architect to the Gloucester Co-operative Society in Cheltenham he was responsible for the rebuilding scheme of the society's Cheltenham headquarters and many of their shops. An able and reliable architect, Mr. Malvern was devoted to his profession and matters connected with it. He was among those architects who offered their services free to the C.P.R.E. as consultants.

The Ancient Monuments Bill, 1930

On 11 December the important Bill entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to Ancient Monuments" was moved in the House of Lords by Lord Ponsonby of Shulebrede, on behalf of the Government, and the 2nd reading was agreed to.

This Bill is an extension and consolidation of the 1913 Act which introduced for the first time the elements of compulsion and scheduling, and established the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works to deal with protected buildings.

The following notes are based on a detailed and careful report by Mr. R. Minton Taylor, submitted to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, by whose courtesy we are enabled to use them.

The Bill, which is in seventeen clauses with two schedules, has as its most important features provisions for the acquisition of land surrounding an ancient monument and for the preparation of schemes—on the lines of town planning schemes, for the preservation of

the amenity of the monument's neighbourhood. Where a scheme effecting this is being prepared by the local authority the commissioners, by this Bill, are empowered to contribute to the cost. Provision is made, also, for the compensation and betterment of owners whose property is affected by scheduling; and the export in whole or part of any ancient monument whether occupied or not is prohibited. Loopholes are left by this last clause, which as it stands will not, it is feared, entirely prevent this abuse, and it is hoped that before the Bill becomes law they will have been closed.

Apart from the above provisions the Bill is really a strengthening of the 1913 Act. The processes of obtaining a Preservation Order are simplified, and Parliamentary confirmation of the Commissioners' order is only necessary when the owner objects. Control under the Bill is to take effect from the date of notification and not, as previously, from publication. This avoids the dangerous gap of a month or two between the notifica-

tion and the final publication of the Order. On the Bill Mr. Minton Taylor makes the following comments :—

Although at first sight this Bill is a little disappointing, upon reflexion it becomes evident that its effect will be far greater than might appear. In essence the measure is really as much as anything an enabling act for the act of 1913. Action by the Commissioners under that act has up to now been severely hampered by the fact that it contained no provision for compensation of owners whose objections to a Preservation Order were on the score that it damaged them financially. It followed therefore that the Commissioners were hesitant to issue any Preservation Order which, when the necessary confirming bill came before Parliament, would be opposed by the owners.

By the present Bill this formidable obstacle will be removed.

The provision for contributions to Local Authorities in Town Planning schemes should also be a great help.

The powers to deal with the environments of Ancient Monuments is a very important acquisition.

And the prohibition of export of ancient buildings, even if they be occupied, is a great advance in legislation.

It is probable though that the clause covering this will undergo some modification.

As to the time when the Bill may be expected to become law. I gather, it is thought that it will be referred to the Commons in February; that its second reading will not be opposed, and that it will straightway go into the Committee stage; so that with fair luck it might become law in March.

It is, I think, to be regretted that the measure contains no provision for financial assistance to the owners of ancient monuments for works of repair.

In conclusion I should, I think, make it clear that there appears to be no essential difference between the terms Monument and Ancient Monument so far as Preservation is concerned. There is neither in the Act of 1913 nor in the Bill any restriction as to date. Should the Commissioners think proper they could schedule the Marble Arch or even the Shaftesbury Memorial. Restriction to the year 1714 applies only to the Survey of Ancient Monuments, and that is, I believe, only to keep it within reasonable bounds. By the Act of 1913 ecclesiastical buildings are exempted, and the Bill leaves this position undisturbed.

Twelfth International Congress of Architects, Budapest, 1930

REPORT BY H. J. CART DE LAFONTAINE [F.], HON. SECRETARY C.P.I.A. BRITISH SECTION.

The twelfth International Congress of Architects was held at Budapest (Hungary) from 6 to 14 September 1930.

Twenty-six nations were represented by official delegates and about 400 members.

The agenda for the Congress was divided into five sections, and resolutions were passed at the conclusion of the discussion in each section. These were transmitted to the C.P.I.A. (Comité Permanent International des Architectes) by the Chairman of each Section, who gave the Permanent Committee a verbal report of the discussion which had taken place; the resolutions were then considered in detail by the C.P.I.A., and the revised draft of each resolution was submitted to the full Congress at the final session. Each resolution was carried unanimously.

SECTION I.

The reform of architectural education to meet existing conditions of practice.

Chairman : Dr. Ing. W. Kreiss (Dresden).

Resolution : In view of the existing condition of world-economics and the radical alteration of industrial conditions resulting from the Great War, this Congress is of opinion that instruction in financial, economic and industrial problems occupies a more important place in the education of the architect than was previously the case.

The Congress considers that the acquisition of know-

ledge in these subjects should be no longer relegated to private practice, after the course of architectural training, but that it should be included in the curriculum together with instruction in theory. To achieve this the Congress formulates the following recommendations :—

(1) Without altering the artistic formation of the architect, instruction in the design and construction of buildings should be so given that the schemes are in accordance with actual practice, and should also be worked out and judged from an economic point of view.

(2) As architectural realities are based on a thorough knowledge of building construction a greater importance should be given to this subject, and it should be included in the curriculum from the first years of training.

(3) Practical instruction should be studied simultaneously with the theory of construction, and it is necessary that students should be made familiar with materials. This applies more particularly in the case of new materials, which should be studied in laboratories and testing stations in the presence of students.

(4) This Congress recommends that it should be prescribed that a compulsory period to be spent in part on a building in course of erection, and in part

in an architect's office, be required before the student is awarded the diploma of an architect.

(Note.—The original resolution as submitted by this section fixed the period at two years.)

SECTION II.

The Registration of Architects, Chambers of Architects, and Architectural Associations.

Chairman : Professor Calza-Bini (Milan).

Resolution : This Congress resolves :—

(1) That the title of "Architect" and the profession of architecture should be legally protected in all countries in accordance with the "desiderata" of the eleventh International Congress of Architects, and that these same laws should provide for the registration of qualified architects as well as penalties for the illegal use of the title of "architect."

(2) This Congress considers it desirable that corporate bodies of architects should be established in every country, based on the usages and laws of the State concerned, and that these bodies should keep a register of all qualified and generally protect the interests of the architectural bodies of their country.

The constitution of such corporate bodies, which will be Chambers of Architects, Syndicates, or Corporations, as may be the custom of the State concerned, should give them the corporate rights and privileges of public bodies.

(3) That the delegates from all countries should solicit the clearest distinction between profession of the architect who is entrusted with the work of preparing plans, of directing and supervising their execution and (the business of) the contractor who is entrusted with the execution of the works.

(4) This Congress desires that all the resolutions adopted by it should be sent by the Secretary-General of the C.P.I.A. to the Governments of the different nations and to the League of Nations.

SECTION III.

Architectural Copyright.

Chairman : M. E. Pontremoli (Paris).

Resolution :—

(1) This Congress resolves that the copyright of the architect shall be extended to all those States which are signatories to the Convention of Berne in a uniform measure to include the cases of alteration of, additions to, or partial demolition of buildings ; that the complete destruction of a building should not be permitted if such demolition would result in an incontestable artistic loss.

(2) That private owners should not have the right of appropriating to themselves the projects or ideas of architects, but that the State, town or other public authorities should have the right of expropriation in cases where such expropriation is made indispensable by reasons of public interest of a social or national character. In such cases, however, the amount of the compensation to be paid to the author (of the building) should—unless previously agreed between the parties—be fixed by an independent tribunal and the idea or project which was the reason for the expropriation shall not be used for any purpose other than

that stated in the proceedings for such expropriation.

(3) That the protection of copyright constituted by the Convention of Berne should be entrusted and watched over by the League of Nations.

SECTION IV.

The Role of the Architect in Industrial Buildings.

Chairman : Dr. Ing. D. F. Slothouwer (Amsterdam).

This Congress resolves :—

(1) In respect of industrial (and commercial) buildings it is desirable that the architect should deal with the general plan and character of the building from the earliest moment of its inception. It follows equally that in industrial constructions it is of the first importance that the title of "architect" and the rights and status attached to this should be legally protected.

(2) In general it is more satisfactory that the architect should be a free and independent technical adviser (not a salaried official), although it is recognised that he should have special knowledge of the industry concerned.

(3) It would be advantageous if a closer relationship existed between the different faculties or departments in High Schools, Polytechnics or Universities, particularly in the case of the faculties of architecture and engineering to promote harmonious co-operation between the architect and the engineer.

(4) We are convinced that it is absolutely essential that corporate bodies of architects should propagate these ideas in industrial organisations to convince them that the participation of the architect in industrial constructions is of real value from the standpoint of national economy and public health. It is necessary that societies of architects should initiate a campaign of propaganda in this sense by the pen and by the spoken word.

SECTION V.

Architectural Acoustics.

Chairman : Dr. G. A. Sutherland (Manchester).

Resolution :—

(1) As architectural acoustics is a well-established science, with general principles, it is desirable that the science should be included in the curriculum of higher architectural studies.

(2) Each country should possess a scientific laboratory (or testing station) for acoustical research and for testing new materials.

(3) It is desirable that the problem of halls with adjustable acoustic devices should be more fully studied.

(4) It is desirable that sound insulation, which is necessary to secure efficient work conditions, and for repose, should be considered in the State or town building regulations of all countries.

The Congress included visits to many buildings and places of architectural interest in Budapest and elsewhere, and the members and delegates were received with great kindness and hospitality both by the Hungarian Government, the Municipal Council of Budapest, the Association of Architects and Engineers, and many private persons.

DRAWINGS BY JAMES LOFTHOUSE.

There is to be opened on 28 January at the Royal Institute of British Architects an exhibition of the work of the late Mr. James Lofthouse, a Fellow of the Institute, who died in the spring of 1929 while on a painting holiday in Morocco.

Mr. Lofthouse led a busy life as an architect. Many fine buildings in the North Riding of Yorkshire were erected from his designs. But he found time to develop an unusual ability to express through water-colour drawings of buildings that appeal which the masters of general landscape painting evoke by composition and treatment of atmosphere.

His earliest work shows some influence of his profession—several water-colour drawings of his designs were exhibited at the Royal Academy—but this soon passed, and delightful drawings done years ago at Edinburgh and York and Oxford, as well as in Northern Italy, compare with the work of the Victorian painters of architecture.

War service and pressure of professional work after his return home prevented him from doing much painting until the years 1927 and 1928, when he spent holidays in Southern Spain and Morocco. A surprising number of drawings was done during the limited time allowed by these holidays. With drawings made in Tees-side during the period, they show development along impressionist lines.

As pictures and as presentations of Moorish building the works are of great merit and interest. Indeed they may convey the widest impression of Moorish architectural work yet done by an English painter.

W. CHARLTON.

HOLIDAY SKETCHES BY T. RAFFLES DAVISON.

The present Exhibition of sixty pastel sketches made by so accomplished a draughtsman will delight both architects and the general public. Mr. Raffles Davison is a veteran among draughtsmen of today, and it is a tribute to his unwavering skill that the drawings exhibited retain the vivacity of youth. For more years than one cares to remember he has been helping his brother architects in the preparation of pictorial views of their designs. The present Exhibition shows his appreciation for natural scenery and what might be called the Architecture of accident such as we encounter in the by-ways of England, scenes, conventional scenes which are the despair of the moderns to compete with. I would point out in this regard two exceptional drawings; one, very large, of West Wycombe. These drawings show primarily the *mise en scène*, but they have the additional quality of giving accurate details. Further, they have the merit of that slight rendering which we associate with the early English school of water colour painting. Mr. Raffles Davison in his application of colour has never lost sight of the value of a white surface. His colours are transparent and applied with an unerring instinct. You can stand at a distance of five or six feet from these drawings and they are as clear as when viewed close to. Mention must also be made of another

drawing of architectural interest, "The Hauling Machine, Woodbridge, in Suffolk." This drawing conveys an impression of certainty and accuracy. The perspective of the houses on either side of a descending street is one of the most difficult to encompass, but long practice has made Mr. Davison perfect, and one feels that he has not had cause to erase a single line. But by far the most attractive of the series of holiday sketches is the group of slight pastel studies in which the very spirit of the English countryside has been captured. There is no medium more difficult than pastel. Many people who dare to draw with pastel or colour chalks generally give up the attempt when they see the resulting woolliness. The slight studies on view have the merit of being rendered in two dominant tints at most, although the suggestion they give is of full colouring. The method of reducing tints to two or three is one of the basic rules of water colouring and it is one well understood by Mr. Raffles Davison. I know of no other artist of today who has dared to attempt to work in pastel, although the work of the eighteenth century pastelists in France provides many models and is regarded as superb. Visitors to the Exhibition should not fail to notice the following drawings. "Conway," "Beach, perspective at Pett Level"; "Walberswick" (a collection of dwellings on the foreshore); "The Mountain," Pett Level; and "A Road Perspective," in which the leafage of three tall elms co-mingle. The larger pastel drawings on show include "The Cree River," Galloway; "Woodbridge House"—associated with the Hardy novel, *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*—and a Bay near Minehead. There is something appropriate in the fact that the artist has sketched a portrait of the Sergeant of the Institute, who perhaps will make a bid for the drawing himself.

After studying the pastel drawings one feels that the artist has entered upon an afternoon's enjoyment after slow preparation in another medium. His name has been associated with perspective drawings in the Royal Academy for over fifty years, and in the great days of architectural competitions no set was considered to be complete without a pen and ink perspective bearing the well-known signature. Relieved from such intensive labour, the artist turns to the unsullied beauty of England and sets out to capture its elusive charm. There will be those of the modern school who have preconceived notions of artistic conventions, and to such the naïveté of unaffected sketching will have no appeal. Other times, other manners, may be preferred, but in Mr. Raffles Davison's sketches we see a link between the slight sketch book studies of Cotman, Varley, and De Wint and the more serious draughtsmen whose works remain to be discovered.

A. E. RICHARDSON [F.].

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS FOR DURHAM CASTLE PRESERVATION.

The Trustees of the Pilgrim Trust are placing the sum of £25,000 at the disposal of the committee for the preservation of Durham Castle. This gift will enable the work of securing the west front to proceed without interruption.

LECTURE BY DR. UPHAM POPE ON PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Owing to the very great pressure of his business, Dr. Arthur Upham Pope has found it impossible to prepare his lecture for press in time for this issue. Dr. Pope's lecture, with illustration from his photographs, will be printed in the JOURNAL of 7 February.

There will be an article in the JOURNAL of 21 February by Captain K. A. C. Creswell, F.S.A. [*Hon. A.*] on Persian Architecture, with particular reference to the development of the Dome.

THE BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION.

Mr. H. Greville Montgomery (Hon. A.R.I.B.A.) has again made a large donation of 100 guineas to the Architects' Benevolent Society as Director of the Building Trades Exhibition through the President of the Institute, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., who acted as Chairman.

R.I.B.A. ESSAY PRIZE COMPETITION.

In the Review of the Prizes and Studentships, 1931, printed in the last issue of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, mention is made of the award of a Certificate of Honourable Mention. The only award in the Essay Prize Competition was the award of the prize itself to "Pecksniff" (Mr. Rodney F. Tatchell) for his essay on "The Manor Houses of Sussex."

WORKS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

A DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

The Minister of Health, in consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Transport, has appointed a committee with the following terms of reference:—

To consider the reports issued by regional planning committees and to recommend:—

(a) What schemes of work can be put in hand with due regard to the return to the community from the expenditure incurred, the need of pressing forward with the work as expeditiously as possible, and of avoiding the delay of other works now being or shortly to be executed; and

(b) What measures should be taken in order to secure that the works shall be speedily carried out, with an estimate of the probable cost of the several schemes, the economic return, and the amount of employment likely to be afforded by them.

The committee under the chairmanship of Lord Chelmsford, contains the following architect members:—Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., and Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF "SPECIALISTS."

The Allied Societies' Conference desire to draw the attention of members, particularly those practising in the provinces, to the fact that information with regard to "Specialists" for any particular classes of work can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A., on application.

Allied Societies

(The attention of Members of the Allied Societies is particularly called to these pages)

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

Report of a Lecture on 11 December by Professor L. P. Abercrombie, on Maltese Architecture 1530-1798.

The lecturer briefly touched on the early history of Malta stating that in 1519 B.C. the island was visited by Phoenicians and by the Egyptians. In 736 B.C. it was annexed by the Greeks and called Melita, whilst later on the Carthaginians expelled the Greeks, and, eventually, in the long struggle for domination between Carthage and Rome Malta became part of the dominions of the latter power.

In 484 the Vandals seized Malta, and from then until the end of the eleventh century the island became the haunt of Arab and Saracen pirates, and when it was handed over by the Emperor Charles V to the Order of the Knights of St. John in 1530 it was in a state of decay, but their rule produced an extraordinary outburst of building on the island. The Knights, who originally came from countries such as Spain, France, and England, held the status of kings in Malta and meted out justice impartially. The money which they raised from one source or another went very largely to put up new buildings. In 1565 Malta successfully withstood a great siege by the Turks, and in consequence of this the new capital of Valletta was founded and strongly fortified. In 1798 the town was taken by Bonaparte, but in 1800 it was captured by the British, and by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 was finally ceded to Britain.

Dealing with the buildings of Malta, Professor Abercrombie stated that the rock of the island was of a soft nature, being a calcareous sandstone, a beautiful colour and easy to work, it afterwards hardens. The architects who carried out a great deal of the work were Cassar and Ittar, Maltese names.

The island has two main towns and many villages. In the chief town—Valletta—the original intention of levelling the site was not carried out, the present streets are at right angles, but the inequalities of the surface of the promontory throws them into all kinds of varied perspective and gives to the whole mass a pyramidal effect which is very striking.

The period of occupation by the Knights was about 250 years, but the building period was about 200 years of Baroque—homogeneous and compact—early severe, growing richer, and finally ending in a simple flat manner, plain as the early works, but more refined.

Among the interesting buildings built before the Knights of Malta came to the island are the Norman House of Notabile—the main entrance is good—Vittoriosa—the old Clock Tower and Fort St. Angelo—the entrance to the Mediaeval Building.

After the coming of the Knights of Malta the fear of further Turkish attack was the dominating foreign policy of Grand Masters, ever after the Grand Masters became connoisseurs in the Vauban type of fortifications, which were planned by the foremost military engineers of Europe, each invariably condemning the work of his forerunners. These walls were never

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attacked, and for two and a half centuries Valletta and its sister cities were fortified with ever increasing strength, to be given up without a blow to the French in 1798 by Von Hompesch, the first and only German Grand Master.

Besides the fortifications, the Palace and Auberges (Knights' Hostels) at once show a very decided character of Maltese architecture, the significant features being colossal quoins, absence of symmetrical fenestration—characteristic cornice formed by a continuous Doric capital. The Governors' Palace, built in 1572, is typical, richly ornamented doorways are common. Many of the auberges have lost their primitive simplicity; among the best known are the Auberge de Provence—Valletta—once the residential palace of the Knights of the Order of Provence, built by Gerolamo Cassar, remodelled in the eighteenth century, and now the Union Club.

Another auberge built by Cassar in 1574 is the Auberge de Castille and Leon, once the residential palace of the Knights of the Language of Castille and Leon, and completely remodelled in 1744 by Domenico Cachia.

The important churches at Valletta are the Vittoria Church, which was the first building to be completed in the new city, and St. John's Church, by far the most interesting of all, built by Cassar in 1578; it is exteriorly somewhat of Mexican character; the interior has no side aisles. On the floor are some 400 slabs of coloured marble, tombstones of the Knights. The chapels dedicated to the nine nations of the Order are lined with a number of tombstones of Grand Masters, mostly in the baroque or rococo style. The church possesses sumptuous Brussels tapestry, 1697–1700, after designs by Rubens, and a painted vault by Matteo Preti. The interior is probably the richest renaissance use of colour applied to a design of extreme simplicity.

A distinct feature of many of the buildings was the Mirador or Belvedere, very often found at the first floor level of many of the buildings, which provided a wide shaded balcony to rest on during the heat of the day.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was afterwards proposed by Mr. S. Welsh and seconded by Mr. A. M. Lusby.

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held on Wednesday, 14 January, Mr. E. R. Jarrett of the Architectural Association gave a lecture on the subject of Architectural Draughtsmanship.

Mr. Jarrett divided his subject into three broad divisions—namely: the drawing of existing buildings; the designing of new buildings; and the constructional drawings necessary to carry out those designs.

The first divisions consisted, from the architect's point of view, mainly of sketches and measured drawings in ink, pencil, and water colour, for the different technique required for such media as etching, oil painting, and woodcuts made them unusual methods of expression amongst architects.

The lecturer emphasised the direct bearing of his first division upon his second. That the man who has measured and drawn, and learnt to feel his materials in three dimensions by so doing, will, when confronted with a problem in design, be in a definitely superior position to that of anyone relying on books or photographs. The lecturer defended the rendered drawing on the grounds that it again impressed upon the student that he was an artist in the solid, and not in the flat.

Passing to his third heading, Mr. Jarrett said that he did not intend to be dogmatic upon such a debatable subject as the best method of preparing working drawings. Any man with a sound knowledge of construction, who had accustomed himself to feeling his buildings in three dimensions, should be able to present his designs in an able, intelligent manner to the builder.

His three divisions all hung upon one another. The measured drawing for a mental background; the design as the

artist's creation; and the working drawings to ensure its being carried out with meticulous accuracy by others.

Mr. Jarrett illustrated his lecture with an excellent series of slides showing examples of draughtsmanship from such widely differing sources as Rembrandt, Canaletto, Rickards, Eric Mendlesohn, and recent winners of the Tite prize.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

VISIT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

The Council of the South Wales Institute of Architects, after their meeting on the afternoon of Thursday, 15 January 1931, visited the showrooms of the General Electric Co., Cardiff, on the invitation of the District Manager, Mr. W. E. Hobbs.

The party first visited the electric kitchen and saw a variety of electrically equipped domestic apparatus, and then after passing through the fitting showroom, laid out in sections showing various types and designs of fittings, the stock rooms were visited, the extent and comprehensive nature of these being a great revelation to the party.

The industrial showroom was next inspected where the more commercial apparatus was displayed, including furnace gear, cooking and hot water apparatus, etc. In this department an interesting display of stage lighting effects and colour mixing was given by Mr. D. C. James, the district illuminating engineer.

A lantern lecture was then given by Mr. E. H. Penwarden, who dealt with the great developments that have taken place in modern electrical illuminations.

A hearty vote of thanks to the General Electric Co. for their hospitality and for the interesting lecture and other arrangements which had been made was proposed by Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., President of the South Wales Institute of Architects, and carried with acclamation.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

A LECTURE ON THE EVOLUTION OF AUSTRALIAN ARCHITECTURE, BY JAMES NAUGH, O.B.E., F.R.A.S.

Just fifty years ago there was started in Sydney the first class for teaching architecture. From this event we can trace the growth of many of the best things in modern Australian work. Australian architects in those days had two distinct traditions behind them; a good tradition represented by the old Georgian work, and the beautiful "Macquarie" churches, and a bad tradition in the degenerate building, encouraged by the demands of a rapidly increasing population and the quickly gained riches of the gold fields. There were some remarkable personalities who helped to guide the course of development, Waddell, the Gothic architect, James Barnet, then Government architect, who designed the great public offices of the Works and Lands Department and the General Post Office, and Horbury Hunt, a genius in the use of brick. These men were the link between the better period of the early days and the period that was to come. Fortunately, also, there arrived some well-trained English architects, who set to work to improve the standard. These were W. L. Vernon, F. C. Coward, Howard Joseland and John Sulman. There also came two distinguished American architects, E. Raht and Jefferson Jackson. Within the fifty years we have seen the building of St. Mary's Cathedral, the Registrar-General's office, and the Medical School at the University, and there have also been some fine examples of the smaller type of public building throughout the country, notably the post office at Parramatta, carried out by Vernon. The introduction of steel and reinforced concrete has revolutionised Australian commercial architecture.

Domestic architecture probably shows the greatest improve-

ment, the houses that thirty and forty years ago were poorly planned and ornamented in a tawdry manner are all changed, much for the better. A drive round Vacluse and Bellevue Hill will show some very beautiful homes.

The Exhibition of Architectural Designs of the work of the last fifty years shows well what has been accomplished, and especially noticeable is the improved draughtsmanship.

BERKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The following lectures have been arranged by the Berkshire Society of Architects in conjunction with the Reading Branch of the Workers' Educational Association during the Session 1930-31:—

On Wednesday, 11 February: Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A. Subject: "British Architecture as it is."

On Wednesday, 25 February: Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. Subject: "From Pyramid to Skyscraper."

The lectures will be held at the University, Reading, the former in the Chemical Lecture Theatre, and the latter in the hall, and will commence at 8 p.m.

Both lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Admission by W. E. A. cards, or 3d. for each lecture at the doors.

It is earnestly hoped that members and their friends will attend the lectures.

WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

At a meeting of the Welsh School of Architecture held at the Cardiff Technical College on Monday, 15 December, 1930 (Principal Charles Coles, B.Sc. (Lond.) in the chair), a presentation was made to Mr. R. H. Winder, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.,

on the occasion of his leaving the Welsh School of Architecture to take up a position as head of the School of Building in the Technical College at Leeds.

Mr. H. J. Hughes spoke on behalf of the students, Mr. Lewis John, M.A., B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., on behalf of the staff, while Mr. H. Norman Edwards (Chairman of the Central Branch of the South Wales Institute of Architects) and Mr. C. F. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., spoke on behalf of the architects of the district.

The presentation was made by Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., the Head of the Welsh School of Architecture.

All the speakers emphasised the importance of the work which had been done by Mr. Winder during the past ten years in helping to raise the school from very small beginnings to an Institution with the fullest recognition of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and one which had already produced a Rome scholar. Mr. Winder was also given the best wishes of all present for his future career in Leeds.

In responding Mr. Winder thanked the other members of the staff for the support which they had given him, and expressed the hope that the Welsh School of Architecture would continue to develop.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA.

The Gold Medal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, which is awarded annually for the most outstanding building designed by a member during the three previous years, has been presented for 1930 to Messrs. Ross and MacDonald and Sproatt and Rolph, designers of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.



Queries and Replies

[A large number of questions on points of professional practice and technical interest are addressed to the Practice and Science Standing Committees and to other Committees of the Institute.

The Council, on the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee, have decided to adopt the procedure of publishing such queries in the JOURNAL when on matters of general interest, together with the replies of those members who, having special knowledge and experience of the particular questions, have been asked to express their opinions upon them. The scheme is based upon that adopted by the Surveyors' Institution.

The identity of the member seeking the information will not be disclosed, but the replies published will be signed by the members who have supplied them.]

Query No. 10.

OAK OIL OR WATER STAIN, OR SOLIGNUM STAIN ON OLD OAK.

A very old carved oak Choir and Chapel screen in a country Church has been tampered with by a parishioner (having the sanction of the Vicar) by the unpardonable application of a dark oak stain as seen upon the cheap quality furniture called Jacobean. It has not yet been fumed.

The screen, where left its natural colour by withholding such vandalism, is delightfully toned by the age of centuries, and the carver's tool marks are distinct, and the carving is magnificent, but where the above application has been made, all this is lost.

Is there any easy practical and economical means of removing this horrible stain and colour and restoring the oak work and its natural beauty without destroying or lifting the grain? I have suggested an application of thick, hot, fresh lime, but nothing as yet has been done.

Reply to Query No. 10.

I am informed that Messrs. Gedge and Co. of 88 St. John Street, E.C.1, make a stripper for removing stain. Two applications may be necessary. Partial removal may be effected by washing with turpentine. If these means do not prove wholly effective, the oak could be further bleached by a solution in water of oxalic acid. Test experiments should be made on an inconspicuous part of the screen before embarking on the whole.

ALAN E. MUNBY [F.].

At the request of several members, copies of the questions and answers are now printed as separate leaflets and can be obtained free on application to the Secretary.

THE TITE PRIZE AND THE SOANE MEDALLION, 1931.

PRELIMINARY COMPETITIONS.

The attention of intending competitors is called to the fact that the Preliminary Competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion will be held in London and at centres in the provinces on Thursday, 5 March, and Friday, 6 March 1931, respectively.

Forms of application for admission to the Preliminary Competitions may be obtained at the R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, W.1. The closing date for the submission of forms of application is Tuesday, 24 February 1931.

R.I.B.A. PAMPHLET.

The 1931 edition of the R.I.B.A. Pamphlet, "Membership of the R.I.B.A.," has now been published. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary R.I.B.A., price 1s. each, exclusive of postage.

The pamphlet, in addition to containing information regarding the Examinations and Membership of the R.I.B.A., contains full particulars with regard to architectural training, scholarships available at the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Examinations, the R.I.B.A. list of books recommended to students, etc. Important additions to this year's issue are maps showing the local distribution of facilities available for architectural education in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These maps are accompanied by lists of schools throughout the countries and by a schedule showing the local distribution of the facilities. This schedule gives the R.I.B.A. Allied Societies and their provinces, and states the educational facilities available in the area of each Allied Society.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

DECEMBER 1930.

The Final Examination.

The Final Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London and Edinburgh from 3 to 11 December 1930.

Of the 85 candidates examined 45 passed (four in Part 1 only), and 40 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

John Norman Aylwin; Norman Best; Gerald Hollingsworth Bond; Gordon Everard Bowden; Charles Clifford Bowring; Charles Alec Caven; Samuel Douglas Neighbour Cloke (*Part 1 only*); Edward John Cunliffe; Frank William Dark; Evan Arthur Edward Evans; Alec John Fowles; Frederick George Frizzell; Arthur Harry Gale; Margaret Gillett; Alec Norris Goddard; Eric John Hartland; Gordon Hemm; James William Hills (*Distinction in Thesis*); William Edward Humphrey; William Theodore Jackson; Howard Laurence Kelly; Brian Bannatyne Lewis; Robert Govan Lindsay (*Part 1 only*); Colin Ross McLean; Donald Hanks McMorran; James Maitland; Thomas Leslie Marshall; Hubert Leslie Meed (*Distinction in Thesis*); Gajnán Baboorao Mhatre; Cyril Richard Millington; James William Otley; Arthur George Redvers Payton; Sidney Philip

Sartain; Victor Clare Lindon Saunders; James Arthur Schofield; Leonard Beddall Smith; Thomas Wynne Thomas; William Thompson; Cecil Reginald Tozer (*Part 1 only*); Philip Oliver George Wakeham; Edmund Julian White; Francis Stanley Wilbond; David Archibald Wilkie; Roland Hollis Wright (*Part 1 only*); Aaron Writer.

The Special Examination.

The Special Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London from 3 to 9 December, and in Edinburgh from 3 to 11 December 1930.

Of the 25 candidates examined, 7 passed, and 18 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Robert Edward Angles; Thomas Brown; Edward Holman; Richard Archibald McLean; Fred. Marsden; Harold Douglas Williams; William Worrall.

The Examination in Professional Practice for students of Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.

The Examination was held in London and Edinburgh on 9 and 11 December 1930. Of the 50 candidates examined 33 passed and 17 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Norah Aiton; Hilary Archer; Isobel Hogg Kerr Beattie; Leonard Longmaid Brown; Eileen Eleanor Comber; Christopher Yelverton Dawbarn; Patrick Joseph Doran; Evelyn Drury; Maurice Sydney Green; Cecil Charles Handisyde; David Gardiner Hardie; Hugh Hawson (Junior); Morton Earle Herman; George Kenyon; Donald Calvert McDonald; Robert George Madeley; Edna Mary Isabel Mills; Marian Minns; Eric Murray; Dorothy Marion Norie; Herbert Owen; Ivor Francis Bassett Richards; Thomas Howard Rogers; John Kenyon Martindale Sanderson; George Shaw Shand; Edward Danson Steel; Douglas Seth Taylor; William Robert Hector Taylor; Harrison Russell Thompson; Christopher Reginald Turner; Eugenie Dorothy Ullmann; Dudley Rowland Ward; Herbert William Whiteman.

ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 5 January 1931.

ADAMS: JOHN STANLEY, Hill View, Victoria Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

ALCOCK: HAROLD, 11 Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey

ALDRED: DOUGLAS WINSTON, 117 Hampton Road, Southport.

ARDIN: ARTHUR JAMES, 13 Clitheroe Road, London, S.W.9.

ARMSTRONG: ALFRED GEORGE, 8 Milton Park, Highgate, London, N.6.

BACON: CLARENCE, 18 Deepdale Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

BARRETT: THOMAS, 22 Eustace Street, Great Lever, Bolton, Lancs.

BASHFORTH: ARTHUR, 38 Birtley Avenue, Tynemouth, Northumberland.

BAXTER: ARCHIBALD JAMES, 13 Panmure Place, Edinburgh.

BENTLEY: STUART, The Baths, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent.

BERGER: LEONARD, 3 Spencer Street, Everton, Liverpool.

BOTT: CHARLES STANLEY, 35 St. Aldates, Oxford.

- BOZIER: GEORGE ALFRED, 96 Shorndean Street, Catford, London, S.E.6.
- BURTON: HENRY ALBERT ETRIDGE, Hillmorton, Hendon Lane, Finchley, London, N.3.
- CALTON: JACK NORMAN, 88 Guilford Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.1.
- CHAMBERLAINE: DONALD, Rosemary, Down's Avenue, Whitstable, Kent.
- COLEMAN: JOHN NORMAN, 12 The Square, Winchester, Hants.
- COOPER: ERNEST COLIN, 44 Roberts Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.
- CUSWORTH: HARRY, 20 High Street, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire.
- DARK: ARTHUR JAMES, 54 Hornsey Rise, London, N.19.
- DAVIES: ERIC, 1039 Middleton Road, Chadderton, Oldham.
- DIXIE: FREDERICK HARKER, Maltman Close, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
- DRURY: GEORGE BURROWS, "Dunelin," 19 Avenue Road, Doncaster.
- DUMBLE: ALAN, 21 Links Road, London, S.W.17.
- DYER: LEONARD STACEY, 110 Silverdale Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
- DYER: SIDNEY, 6 Palgrave Road, Stamford Brook, London, W.12.
- EDLESTON: RICHARD CHAMBERS, 89 Walton Road, Aylesbury, Bucks.
- EDLESTON: WILFRID EDGAR, 13 Albert Road, Southport.
- EDWARDS: EDWARD GERALD WALTON, The Homestead, Lemsford Road, St. Albans.
- EDWARDS: PERCY WILLIAM, 5 Emery Lane, Chippenham, Wilts.
- ELVIN: HAROLD, 20 Mapesbury Court, London, N.W.2.
- ESPLIN: THOMAS DONALD, c/o Donald Esplin, 85 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
- EVEREST: ARTHUR LESLIE, 21 Dungarvan Avenue, Putney, London, S.W.15.
- EYRE: OSBERT FYNES CLINTON, Red Garth, White Knowle Road, Buxton, Derbyshire.
- FARQUHAR: ROWLAND EDWARD, 97 South Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4.
- FERMAUD: LAURENCE HAYWARD AUGUSTE, 45 Stanhope Avenue, Finchley, London, N.3.
- FOREMAN: MAURICE, 84 Chirton West View, North Shields, Northumberland.
- FOWLER: WILLIAM ROY, 260 Manchester Road, Burnley.
- FREEBORN: ERNEST EDWARD, 58 Fairbridge Road, London, N.19.
- GARDNER-MEDWIN: ROBERT JOSEPH, Angorfa, St. Asaph, N. Wales.
- GINGELL: CLIFFORD, 54 Hendrecafn Road, Penygraig, Glam.
- GODSALL: HARRY VERNON, 21 Homecroft Road, Yardley, Birmingham.
- GOODAIR: ALFRED GEORGE, 3 Inhurst Road, North End, Portsmouth.
- HADDOCK: HAROLD MALLEY, The Villas, Bolsover, nr. Chesterfield.
- HAINES: SIDNEY MICHAEL, 77 Clark Street, Stepney, London, E.1.
- HALL: DENYS MATTHEW, 140 Broadgate Lane, Horsforth, nr. Leeds.
- HARDCASTLE: ALBERT JOHN, Arretton Farm, Bashley, New Milton, Hants.
- HARDING: HAROLD, 21 John Shepley Street, Hyde, Cheshire.
- HARRISON: JOHN EDWARD KENNETH, "Belgrano," 44 Thurleigh Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.12.
- HARVEY: HAMMOND JOSEPH, 26 Harrington Square, London, N.W.1.
- HASKER: FREDERICK LESLIE, 56 Highbury Park, London, N.5.
- HAYES: JOHN HURST, Redclyffe, Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.
- HEAD: PAUL ERNEST, 41 St. Mary's Grove, Sutton Court, London, W.4.
- HENRY: GEORGE AUSTYN, Glen Lodge, Belmont, Belfast, Ireland.
- HEWITT: FRANCIS ARTHUR, 93 Jackson Street, Stretford, Manchester.
- HILL: JOHN JAMES, 9A Guildford Road, Brighton.
- HIVES: ERIC GEORGE VINAN, c/o Borough Surveyor's Office, Architectural Office, Town Hall, Reading.
- HODGESS: IVAN SYDNEY, "Rostrevor," Mannamead, Plymouth.
- HOPE: JOHN LEONARD, 77 Brecknock Road, London, N.7.
- INGHAM: WILFRED, 38 Bromsgrove Road, Burnley.
- JARRATT: HERBERT STANLEY, Penrhyn Lodge, Picton Road, Ramsgate.
- JOHNSON: CLEMENT PARK, 28 Highfield Road, Derby.
- JONES: ALBERT HUGH DENNIS, Glendale, King's Road, Cheltenham.
- JONES: DAVID ARCHIBALD, 80 Monthermer Road, Cardiff.
- JONES: JOHN RHAGFYR, 31 Dartmouth Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.
- KEEPING: CUTHBERT MONTAGUE GEORGE, 12 Southsea Terrace, Southsea.
- KEMP: ARTHUR SYDNEY, 13 Monk's Road, Exeter.
- LACK: KENNETH RIVERS, 56 Frederick Street, Loughborough.
- LAMBERT: ARTHUR, "Springfield," Bramley, Leeds.
- LISTER: CLAUDE LEWIS, 268 Southtown, Gt. Yarmouth.
- MACFARLANE: ARNOLD AIKEN, 55 Manor Way, Headstone Lane, Harrow, Middlesex.
- MASON: STANLEY CYRIL, 54 St. Mary's Road, Prittlewell, Essex.
- MELLOR: HUGH VERNON, 17 Egerton Park, Worsley, Lancs.
- MILLARD: LEONARD WILLIAM, 271 Flaxley Road, Stechford, Birmingham.
- MOORE: ERNEST CLIFFORD, 20 West Avenue, Leicester.
- MOORE: THOMAS ERIC, 99 Rocky Lane, Monton, Manchester.
- MORRISON: DAVID CHARLES, Cannon Hill House, Cannon Hill Park, Moseley, Birmingham.
- MOSELEY: HORACE GEORGE, 16 Bearfield Road, Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
- NEIL: CHARLES ARTHUR WELLS, "Aorangi," 53 Chalkwell Gardens, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
- OLLEY: BERNARD WILLIAM JAMES, 126 North Station Road, Colchester.
- OWEN: GORONWY, 11 Buller Road, Tottenham, London, N.17.
- PEDEN: BARBARA CONSTANCE WYBURN, Illawambra, Chatswood, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
- PENMAN: LESLIE ROLAND, 7 Delaunays Road, nr. Crumpsall, Manchester.
- POTTER: ROBERT JAMES, 106 New Road, Chilworth, nr. Guildford, Surrey.
- POTTERTON: GEORGE EDWARD, Olde Home, East Molesey, Surrey.
- RATCLIFFE: BERIC FORD, 25 James Street, Radcliffe, Lancs.
- REEKIE: RONALD FRASER, 20 Langdale Terrace, Headingley, Leeds.
- REID: JAMES GEORGE, 65 Beaumont Road, St. Jude's, Plymouth, Devonshire.
- REID: KENNETH CATO, 117 Abbey Road, London, N.W.8.
- RICHARDSON: MAURICE STUART, Glen Cottage, Chorley Wood, Herts.
- RIPLEY: STANLEY, 75 Estcourt Avenue, Headingley, Leeds.
- ROBERTS: ERIC ARTHUR, c/o A. J. Campbell Cooper, 41 Cheap Street, Newbury.
- ROBERTSON: DAVID LAMBERT, 4 Francis Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- ROBINS: STANLEY EDWARD, 1015 Foleshill Road, Coventry, Warwickshire.

SAINT : ARTHUR, 13 Green Road, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
 SANDERSON : WILLIE HESLING, 22 St. Vincent Road, Pudsey.
 SCHERRER, EMIL CYRIL, 25 Leighton Road, Old Trafford, Manchester.
 SCOTT : WILLIAM JOHN, 34 Queen Street, Victoria Park, Aylesbury, Bucks.
 SMITH : DOUGLAS, "The Cottage," Manor Close, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire.
 SOULSBY : GEORGE ERNEST, 66 Gordon Road, Ilford, Essex.
 STARLING : ERIC FRANK, 42 Sefton Road, Croydon.
 SURTES : JOHN, 14 Hylton Terrace, North Shields.
 TATCHELL : RODNEY FLEETWOOD, 14 Langdale Road, Hove, Sussex.
 TEMPLEMAN : KENNETH FREDERICK, 22 Brynglas Road, Newport, Mon.
 THOMPSON : ERIC LINDSAY, Russell Avenue, Lindfield, N.S.W., Australia.
 TIPPETTS : RUSSELL WARDLE, 47 Alexander Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.
 TOWERS : JOSEPH ERIC, 9 Cambridge Street, Guiseley, Leeds.
 TURNER : HELEN ALMA NEWTON, "Woyanulla," Glen Road, Roseville, N.S.W., Australia.
 WALKER : HERBERT, 42 Westcliffe Road, Cleckheaton.
 WARD : DUDLEY ROWLAND, c/o E. S. and A. Bank, 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.
 WATSON : PERCY ARTHUR, 60 Bournemouth Road, Folkestone.
 WATSON : WILLIAM IRVING, Architect's Department, County Education Offices, Stafford.
 WILLIAMS : HAROLD, 15 Priory Avenue, North Cheam, Surrey.
 WOOD : ALLAN HAIGH, 13 Powell Street, Burnley, Lancs.
 WOODCOCK : PERCY, 115 Corporation Street, Stafford.

R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS.

During the month of December 1930 the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute :—

ANTRUM : ARTHUR HESLOP, 12 Hardwick Terrace, Keighley, Yorks.
 ARMSTRONG : ALFRED GEORGE, 8 Milton Park, Highgate, London, N.6.
 ASH : MARGARET, 17 Bridge Street, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
 BAILEY : HECTOR OSWALD, "The Gables," Warborough, Oxford.
 BERKS : ALAN KEITH, 3 Broomfield Avenue, Palmers Green, N.13.
 BETTS : JOSEPH HERBERT, 85 Sydney Road, Eastbourne.
 BICKERS : LOUIS OSWALD, 127 Bradford Road, Frizinghall, Bradford.
 BICKERTON : FRED WOODHOUSE, Clarence Villa, Eaglescliffe, Co. Durham.
 BIDDULPH : DENNIS SYDNEY GOLDEN, 4 Alfred Street, Shrewsbury.
 BILLING : STUART BERTRAM, The Homestead, Mellow, near Guildford, Surrey.
 BONNEYMAN : GEORGE JAMES ALEXANDER, 257 Crown Street, Glasgow.
 BRADLEY : JOHN FAWTHROP, 11 Woodside Place, Halifax, Yorks.
 BRIMBLECOMBE, ALAN, Geneva House, Lime Street, Moreton-hampstead, Devon.
 BURGIS : NORMAN LESLIE SEWELL, 5 Upper Wellington Road, Brighton.
 CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER : SIR WINDHAM ERIC FRANCIS, Bart, 16 Eaton Terrace, London, S.W.1.
 CLAESSEN : WILLIAM EDWARD, 72 Bedford Street North, Liverpool.
 CLARK : DONALD JACK, 25 Mervyn Road, Bishopston, Bristol.

DAVEY : FREDERICK WILMOT GEORGE, 75 The Close, Norwich.
 DIXON : RONALD ROPER, "Cambridge," Teynham, Kent.
 DOWSEY : ALBERT EDWARD, 43 Chesterfield Road, N.S., Blackpool.
 EDWARDS : WALTER FRANK, 11 Welcome Street, Willey's Avenue, Exeter, Devon.
 FILMER : BERYL LEILA, 5 Cothele Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.
 FIRTH : HAROLD, 93 Beech Street, Paddock, Huddersfield.
 FISK : GEORGE MAUSON, 506 Pine Avenue W., Montreal, Canada.
 GOOD : WALTER FRANK, "The Oaklands," Knypersley, Stoke-on-Trent.
 GUPPY : THOMAS GEORGE, "Camelot," Sherborne, Dorset.
 HABGOOD : JOHN KENNETH, 25 North Road, Ripon, Yorks.
 HALAHAN : RICHARD ROBERT CROSBY, Little Croft, Chiddingfold, near Godalming, Surrey.
 HARDY : KENNETH OSWALD WALTER, Valley View, Colemans Lane, Nazeing, Essex.
 HAYES : JOHN HURST, Redclyffe, Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.
 HENGIST : CHARLES JAMES AMBROSE, "Ticca Spur," Orchard Way, Monks Orchard, Shirley, near Croydon.
 HOPE : HENRY JAMES, 17 Seymour Street, New Town, Tasmania.
 HUGHES : HENRY GORDON, 4784 Victoria Avenue, Montreal, Canada.
 KING : HAROLD FRANK, 19 Bell's Hill, Bishops Stortford, Herts.
 LARKIN : GEORGE ISMAY, Holly Bank, Repton, Derbyshire.
 LEWIS : HUBERT ROY, 79 Wellesley Road, Ilford, Essex.
 LIDDELL : WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Hamilton Drive, Larbert, Stirlingshire.
 LOGIE : GORDON CHALMERS, 17 Dovedale Road, West Bridgford, Notts.
 LOVELACE : WALTER JAMES, 48 Wavendon Avenue, Chiswick, London, W.4.
 LYNE : JOHN EDWARD, 112 Milton Avenue, East Ham, E.6.
 MAXWELL : HERRIES STIRLING, 3480 Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.
 MITCHELL : LEONARD A., Lydeard Villa, Stanley Road, Ashford, Middlesex.
 MOULD : NIGEL WILLIAM CRAFTANT, "Holmwood," Hatherley Court Road, Cheltenham, Gloucester.
 NARRACOTT : EDWARD, "St. Katherine's," Newton Road, Torquay.
 OLDHAM : GEORGE CLIFFORD, "Vita Nova," Ashley Heath, Ringwood, Hants.
 OTTON : FRANK CHARLES, 19 Chester Road, Wanstead, E.11.
 PERRETT : FRANCIS JOHN, 11 Brookfield Park, Highgate Road, N.W.5.
 RITCHIE : COLIN NEVILLE OWER, 18A Collingham Gardens, S.W.5.
 SHERWIN : GEORGE, "Sandringham," Basford Park Road, Basford, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
 SPICE : CHARLES WILLIAM, 95 Sugden Road, S.W.11.
 STOWER : FRANK, "Holmwood," Mill Road, Hawley, Dartford, Kent.
 SUEUR : ALBERT LE, Piedmont, Beaumont, Jersey, C.I.
 TAYLOR : FREDERICK BOURCHIER, Hillcrest Road, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
 TAYLOR : GEORGE LESLIE, Ebor House, 99 York Street, Wakefield.
 TAYLOR : JOHN PERCIVAL, "Gracedieu," Strathmore Avenue, Beverley Road, Hull.
 THACKRAH : RONALD, "Balgownie," Pool-in-Wharfedale.
 TILLEY : CEDRIC CHARLES, c/o Robertson and Whiteside, P.O. Box 396 Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.
 TIMMINS : ROSEMARY, Pineleigh, Saltford, Bristol.
 TRIMMER : MARCEL RENÉ, Elmar, Blackhall, Paisley.
 TUCKER : LESLIE JOHN, "Beechcroft," Wensley Road, Harrogate, Yorks.

WALKER: FREDERIC GRAY, 38 Hawthorne Road, Wolverhampton.
 WALKER: WILLIAM CHRISTIE, 25 Comely Bank Road, Edinburgh.
 WARD: DUDLEY ROWLAND, c/o E. S. and A. Bank, 5 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.
 WHITE: WALTER DOUGLAS, 77 Farley Road, Selsdon, Surrey.
 WILKINSON: WILLIAM CURRINGTON, c/o "Nene Villa," West Parade, Wisbech, Cambs.
 WILKS: JOHN CHAPMAN, 91 Station Road, Ashford, Kent.
 WOLEVER: JOHN KENDALL, 536 Prince Albert Avenue, Westmount, P.Q., Canada.
 WOLF: ANTHONY PETER, 17 Gordon Road, Stoke Newington, N.16.

Notices

MEMBERSHIP OF THE R.I.B.A.

THE LICENTIATE CLASS.

The revised Bye-laws of the Royal Institute of British Architects have received the approval of His Majesty's Privy Council and applications may now be sent in for membership of the R.I.B.A. in the Licentiate Class. Full information and the necessary forms will be sent on application being made to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 13 April 1931, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday, 7 February 1931.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (cii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS.

Members contemplating applying for appointments overseas are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WATER USERS.

Members are reminded that the National Association of Water Users, on which the R.I.B.A. is represented, exists for the purpose of protecting the interests of consumers.

Members who experience difficulties with water companies, etc., in connection with fittings are recommended to seek the advice of the Association. The address of the Association is 46 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

THE SEVENTH GENERAL MEETING.

The Seventh General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1930-31 will be held on Monday, 2 February 1931, at 8 p.m. for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the General Meeting (Ordinary) held on Monday, 19 January 1931; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election.

Sir William Rothenstein, M.A., Principal of the Royal College of Art, to speak on "The Decoration of Buildings."

EXHIBITIONS IN THE R.I.B.A. GALLERIES.

A selection of water-colour sketches by the late Mr. J. A. E. Lofthouse [F.] will be on view in the East Gallery from Wednesday, 28 January, to Saturday, 7 February 1931, inclusive.

Mr. T. Raffles Davison [Hon. A.] will also be exhibiting a selection of his pastel drawings from Tuesday, 27 January, to Saturday, 7 February 1931, inclusive. The exhibitions will be open free to the public between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.).

Competitions

BERMONDSEY: PROPOSED MEDICAL CLINIC.

The Bermondsey Borough Council invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Medical Clinic to be erected in Tower Bridge Road.

Assessor: Mr. E. Stanley Hall [F.].

Premiums: £250, £150 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs: 9 February 1931.

BIRMINGHAM: CENTRAL MUNICIPAL BANK AND HEAD OFFICES.

The Committee of Management of the Birmingham Municipal Bank invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Central Municipal Bank and Head Offices to be erected in Broad Street.

Assessor: Sir Reginald Blomfield, Litt.D., R.A. [F.].

Premiums: £400, £300 and £150.

Last day for receiving designs: 18 April 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Herbert H. Humphries, City Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Birmingham. Deposit £3 3s.

(Conditions have not yet been received.)

COVENTRY: ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The City Corporation of Coventry invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Isolation Hospital for Infectious Diseases to be erected at Pinley.

Assessor: Mr. E. Stanley Hall [F.].

Premiums: £300, £200 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs: 30 April 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Frederick Smith, Town Clerk, Council House, Coventry. Deposit £1 1s.

LONG EATON: ALTERATIONS TO PICTURE HOUSE AND COVERED MARKET.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the Conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members should not take part in the competition.

MANCHESTER: PROPOSED STAND AT THE BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION.

Messrs. Venesta, Ltd., invite preliminary designs for a stand at the Building Trades Exhibition, Manchester, to display "Venesta Plywood" and "Plymax."

Jury of Assessors:

Mr. Christian Barman, Editor *The Architects' Journal*.

Mr. W. L. Woods, Editor *The Architect and Building News*.

Professor A. E. Richardson [F.], representing *The Builder*.

Mr. H. de C. Hastings, Editor *The Architectural Review*.

Mr. Henry Rutherford.

Premiums: £100 and four of £10 each.

Last day for receiving designs: 12 February 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Venesta, Ltd., Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.

NORWICH: PROPOSED NEW FIRE STATION.

The Norwich Corporation invite architects practising in Norwich or the County of Norfolk to submit, in competition, designs for a new Fire Station, to be erected on a site in Bethel Street.

Assessor: Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.].

Premiums: £100, £75, £50 and £25.

Last day for receiving designs: 1 February 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Noel B. Rudd, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Norwich. Deposit £1 is.

Members' Column

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MR. H. OLIVER [L.], formerly of 4 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1, has changed his address to Craig's Court House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED.

A.R.I.B.A., energetic and with considerable experience of large buildings, desires to purchase Junior Partnership in well established firm.—Apply Box 5131, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

ASSOCIATE R.I.B.A., aged 30 years, experienced and enthusiastic, with some capital, requires partnership in well established practice, preferably in the South of England.—Apply Box No. 1531, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

SITUATION WANTED.

A.R.I.B.A. (Medallist and trav. student), 20 years' experience, wishes position as chief assistant with view to partnership; prepared to consider investment if prospects warrant; wide experience London and Provinces in modern buildings; used to responsibility and capable of taking entire charge.—Apply Box No. 7131, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED.

WANTED, small office, separate entrance, near Bedford Square, Gower Street, Euston Road, Marylebone Road, or Upper Baker Street. Rent £30 per annum, inclusive of light, heat, and cleaning. Apply Box 1287, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ACCOMMODATION TO LET.

WEST END.—To let on a term of years a first floor containing three good rooms, together with front basement room. Excellent address. Inclusive rent, £300 per annum. For further particulars apply Box 1436, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

MEMBER desires to let a share of his fully equipped office off Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. Suit young architect commencing practice. All facilities. Moderate inclusive rental.—Box 1631, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

Minutes VII

SESSION 1930-1931.

At a Special General Meeting, held on Thursday, 15 January 1931, at 5.30 p.m.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 14 Fellows (including 5 members of Council), 10 Associates (including 1 member of Council), 1 Licentiate, 2 Hon. Associates and a very large number of visitors.

The President explained that the Council had arranged the meeting at the suggestion of the organisers of the International Exhibition of Persian Art now being held at Burlington House, and called upon Mr. Arthur Upham Pope, one of the Directors of the Exhibition, to deliver his lecture on "Some Features of Persian Architecture."

Mr. Pope having delivered his lecture, a vote of thanks was moved from the Chair and was passed by acclamation.

Mr. Pope briefly responded and the proceedings closed at 6.45 p.m.

Minutes VIII

SESSION 1930-1931.

At the Sixth General Meeting Ordinary of the Session 1930-1931, held on Monday, 19 January 1931, at 8.30 p.m.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 23 Fellows (including 9 members of Council), 17 Associates (including 3 members of Council), 3 Licentiates, and a very large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the Ordinary General Meeting held on 5 January 1931, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

John James Freeland, transferred to Licentiatehip, 1925.

Lewis Lewis, elected Licentiate 1911.

Albert Edwin Thomas, elected Licentiate 1930.

and it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

Mr. A. H. Barnes [F].
Mr. G. Wyville Home [F].
Mr. Shirley Knight [F].
Mr. Herbert G. Coulter [A].
Mr. J. S. Hartley [A].
Mr. H. Jackson [A].
Mr. H. Macdonald [A].
Mr. J. Murray [A].
Mr. W. J. Arnold [L].
Mr. E. S. Hartley [L].
Mr. Adrian Wheeler [L].

The President presented the R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal and Diploma, 1929, to Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson [F.F.], for their building, The Underground Electric Railway Companies' Premises, Broadway, Westminster. Mr. Charles Holden and Mr. Lionel G. Pearson expressed their thanks. Mr. Frank Pick, Managing Director of the Underground Electric Railway Companies, also spoke.

The Presentation of Prizes was then made by the President, as follows, in accordance with the Award:—

The Victory Scholarship: A Silver Medal and £150.—The Victory Silver Medal to Mr. Brian B. Lewis (Liverpool School of Architecture). Certificates of Hon. Mention to Mr. John Verney Nisbet (Architectural Association, London); and Miss Hilary Archer, B.Arch. (Liverpool) (Liverpool School of Architecture).

The Owen Jones Travelling Studentship: A Certificate and £100.—The Owen Jones Certificate to Miss Frances Barker [A.] (Architectural Association, London).

The Pugin Studentship: A Silver Medal and £75.—The Pugin Silver Medal to Mr. G. H. While (Birmingham School of Architecture). A Certificate of Hon. Mention to Mr. Basil Spence (Edinburgh College of Art).

The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal and £50 for an Essay.—The Silver Medal and cheque for £50 to Mr. Rodney F. Tatchell (London University).

The Henry Saxon Snell Prize: A Certificate and £100.—The Henry Saxon Snell Certificate to Mr. Herbert Jackson [A.] (Birmingham School of Architecture).

The R.I.B.A. (Alfred Bosson) Travelling Studentship.—A Silver Medal to Mr. Hubert John Tanton [A.] (Architectural Association, London).

The Godwin and Wimperis Bursary: A Silver Medal and £250.—The Godwin Silver Medal to Mr. Graham R. Dawbarn, M.A. Cantab. [A.].

The R.I.B.A. Ashpitel Prize 1930: Books to the value of £10.—to Mr. James Stanley Hartley [A.] (Northern Polytechnic).

The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal and Books to the value of £5 for Students of Schools of Architecture Recognised for Exemption from the Final Examination.—to Mr. John Verney Nisbet (Architectural Association, London).

The R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal and Books to the value of £5 for Students of Schools of Architecture Recognised for Exemption from the Intermediate Examination.—to Mr. Robert Pearce Steel Hubbard (Liverpool School of Architecture). A Certificate of Hon. Mention to Mr. John Edwin Moore (Northern Polytechnic).

The President introduced to the Meeting the successful Candidates for the following Studentships and Prizes awarded during the year 1930, and presented them with Certificates:—

The R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawson) Scholarships.—Certificates to Mr. John Albert Pinckheard (Northern Polytechnic); Mr. Arthur Roberts (Liverpool School of Architecture).

The R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Studentship at the Architectural

Association.—Certificates to Mr. Donald Calvert McDonald, and Mr. Aubrey Victor Nunn.

The R.I.B.A. (Howard Colls) Studentship at the Architectural Association.—Certificate to Miss Charlotte Gray.

The R.I.B.A. (Donaldson) Silver Medal at the Bartlett School of Architecture—University of London.—Certificate to Mr. Eric Frank Starling.

The proceedings closed at 9.10 p.m.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (Insurance Department).

HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME (for property in Great Britain only).

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms:—

AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500, 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500, 66⅔ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

RATE OF INTEREST

In respect of loans not exceeding £2,000 5½ per cent. gross
" " in excess of " 5¼ " "

REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the earlier death of the borrower.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—In 1928, over £20,000 was loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £100 was handed to the Benevolent Fund.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary Architects' Benevolent Society, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expression of the Institute.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

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